A. Miall
18 Bouverie Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 868.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED ..... 6d.

BICENTENARY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, GUILDFORD.

The Members of the Independent Church and Congregation, Guildford, have resolved to celebrate the Bicentenary Year by the ERECTION of a NEW MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Their present edifice, owing to its situation and construction, is repulsive, besides being inadequate. A large number of regular hearers have only benches for their accommodation. Pews and sittings are wanted that cannot be supplied. The increase of attendance, of late, has been large, and the prospect of further success is highly encouraging. An excellent freehold site has been purchased at a cost of 60*l*. The estimate of the New Chapel is 2,500*l*.; the alteration of the present Chapel for a Sunday-school and Lecture-hall, requires 150*l*.; making a total of 3,250*l*. Towards this sum the church and congregation have promised 1,400*l*.; Joshua Wilson, Esq., 100*l*.; J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P., 100*l*.; S. Morley, Esq., 100*l*.; J. Onslow, Esq., M.P., 25*l*.; J. T. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., 10*l*. 10s.; B. Scott, Esq., 10*l*.; W. Hazell, Esq., Farnham, 25*l*.

As Guildford is a well-known resort of visitors during the summer—rapidly increasing in population—an admirable centre of missionary influence to surrounding villages—and, as it is a well-ascertained fact that many respectable families have refused to settle in the town, or identify themselves with Dissenters, solely on account of the lack of a decent place of worship—a new Congregational Chapel, worthy of the Independent Denomination, it is submitted, is not one of the least worthy memorials of our Bicentenary Jubilee.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. T. James, Rev. Newman Hall, London; Rev. J. S. Bright, Dorking; Rev. E. Lord, Hersham; and Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells. Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs. J. Fernandez, and S. Lacey, Secretaries; by D. Williamson and F. Apted, Joint Treasurers; or by the Rev. J. Hart, pastor of the church.

FOREIGN and BRITISH CHRISTIANS—SOIRÉE.

To afford an opportunity for a meeting of Foreign and British Christians, when so many from different countries are drawn to London by the International Exhibition, a *Soirée* for that purpose has been arranged by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in the Large Room, Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, June 19.

Tea and Coffee will be provided at half-past Six o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each, may be had at the doors or at the office, 7, Adam-street.

Addresses and conversation from half-past Seven till Ten o'clock, for which part of the proceedings tickets are not necessary.

The following Foreign Brethren are expected to take part in the Meeting, viz.:—

Pasteur Coulin, Geneva; Pasteur Armand Delille, Paris; Pasteur Meille, Turin; Professor Mazzarella, Genoa; Pasteur Beskow, Stockholm; Signor Francesco Madiai, Florence; Pasteur Strauss, Berlin; Pasteur Napoleon Roussel, Cannes; Pasteur Rognon, Paris.

7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C.
June 10 1862.

CAMBERWELL-GREEN CHAPEL.—SERMONS

on the occasion of the DEATH of Rev. JOHN BURNET will be preached on SABBATH DAY, June 22, in the Morning by Rev. W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D., of Edinburgh; in the Evening by Rev. JOHN PILLANS.

Morning Service will commence at quarter before Eleven o'clock. Evening Service at half-past Six o'clock.

CAMBRIDGE-HEATH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On next LORD'S-DAY, June 22, the Rev. EDWIN DAVIES (D.V.) will commence his labours as Pastor of the above Church. Services:—Morning, quarter to Eleven; Afternoon, Three; Evening, half-past Six o'clock.

RECTORY-PLACE CHAPEL, WOOLWICH,

The THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the above place of worship will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862. The

REV. ALEXANDER RALEIGH,
Of CANONBURY,
Will Preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock;
AND THE
REV. HENRY ALLON,
Of ISLINGTON,
In the Evening, at Seven o'clock.

Trains leave London-bridge for Woolwich Dockyard Station, in time for the Morning Service, at 10.15, 10.40, and 11.15. In the Afternoon, at 4.20, 4.30, 4.50, and 5.0; and from Islington, at 2.27, 3.57, 4.57, and 5.57. Steam-packets leave London-bridge for Woolwich every Twenty Minutes.

A PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held in the LECTURE-ROOM in the Afternoon.
DINNER and TEA will be provided.

On the following SUNDAY, June 29,
SERMONS
WILL BE PREACHED BY THE
REV. WILLIAM GILL,
MINISTER OF THE PLACE,
In the FORENOON at Eleven o'clock; and in the EVENING, at half-past Six o'clock, by the
REV. R. FERGUSON, LL.D.,
Of LONDON.

COLLECTIONS will be made in aid of the BUILDING FUND,

AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME MISSIONS.

HOME MISSIONARY STATION,
CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leebotwood, Cardington, All Stretton, Eaton-under-Heywood, Ticklerton, and Church Stretton.

The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for the past year:—Religious services held, 160; tracts distributed, 1,000; hours of visiting, 700; number of copies of the New Testament given, 42.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has now been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250*l*.

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beamond, All Stretton; Mr. J. Bevan, Paper Mills, Longnor; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Pensilvinnia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton.

All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire,
February, 1862.

CORONER for CENTRAL MIDDLESEX.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF CENTRAL MIDDLESEX.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

A VACANCY having occurred in the Office of Coroner for Middlesex, and the Government having determined on making a Central District, I beg to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for that Division of the County.

In the exercise of your important trust you have again to decide between the claims of medical and legal candidates for the vacant post. It is on the ground of being a member of the medical profession, like your late Coroner, Mr. Wakley, that I claim your support. I feel sure that when you reflect what the real duties of a Coroner are in discovering the cause of death, you will see that this office can only be properly performed by the man who has made the laws of life, disease, and death, his peculiar study.

During my professional career I have especially studied those branches of science which have a direct bearing on the important duties of Coroner. I have also occupied several important positions as a Public Teacher of the Sciences that bear on medico legal enquiries, and have thus acquired that habit of directing the minds of others which, I believe, will enable me efficiently to preside over the important enquiries of the Coroner's jury.

Should you elect me to this responsible post, as I have every reason to believe you will, it will be my constant endeavour to discharge its duties in a conscientious manner, never forgetting that it is an office conferred by the suffrages of a free people, and having for its object the maintenance of the rights and liberties of Englishmen.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.

8, Savile-row, W.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR will be held at the BOTANICAL GARDENS, ERITH (kindly lent for the purpose), on WEDNESDAY, July 23, in aid of the Building Fund of the Avenue Schools. Books, Prints, Music, Toys, and articles of any description, either useful or ornamental, will be thankfully received by Rev. Samuel March, 3, Pier-road, Erith, London, S.E.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

For Children of both Sexes, and from any part of the kingdom.

THIRTY VACANCIES are declared for the OCTOBER ELECTION.

Forms of application may be obtained on application as under, and may be sent in without delay.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY,

Under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this national Charity are earnestly requested. There are at the present time more than 320 inmates, and the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election.

For a full account of the daily working of this excellent Institution the Board refer the public and their supporters to two pamphlets by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled, "Visits to Earlswood," and to their last annual report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application to the Secretary, Mr. Nicholas, at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. 6d. or 1*l*. 1s.; Life ditto, 5*l*. 5s. or 10*l*. 10s.

The elections occur regularly in April and October.

The Asylum is open to Visitors. Tickets may be obtained at the office.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

THE VOTE BY BALLOT.

The SECOND READING of the BALLOT BILL is fixed for WEDNESDAY, July 2. The friends of the measure in the Constituencies are earnestly solicited to exert themselves to secure the attendance of their Members at the Division.

5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

PROPOSED COLONY of TEN THOUSAND NONCONFORMISTS, TEETOTALLERS, and others, in ALBERTLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The Third Ship will sail for Albertland on or about the 10th of July. Applications should be made at once to the General Managers, Messrs. Barton and Brame, 9, Hatton-garden, E.C., or to Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., Treasurer, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY, 26th June, 1862,

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERT.

First Union of 1st and 2nd Choirs making a Choir of 200 voices. The programme will be selected from the extensive repertoire of the Choir, and will include Mendelssohn's "Judge me, O Lord," Meyerbeer's "Pater Noster," and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The following artists have been engaged:—Madame L. Sherrington, Herr Joachim, and Mr. Charles Hallé.

Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s., with programme, can be obtained at the leading Musicsellers, at Austin's Ticket office, 28, Piccadilly, and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

WANTED to APPRENTICE the Son of an Independent Minister,

a well-educated YOUTH, in his Fifteenth year, to some Light and Genteel Trade, in a pious and Dissenting family.

Address, Rev. G. Amos, King's Cliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Chemist and Druggist,

in a good market town in Devonshire, wishes to meet with a respectable and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. He would be required to conform strictly to the rules of a quiet and orderly family, and attend with them the Congregational Chapel in the town.

Address, M. P. S., care of Mr. Cooper, Wholesale Druggist, Fore street, Exeter.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COACHMAN, or GROOM and COACHMAN.

No objection to be useful if required. Or STUD-GROOM, or Employment where no Sunday labour is required. Ten years' character.

Address, Edmund Harrison, 58, Eccles New-road, Pendleton, Manchester.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

an efficient COUNTERMAN, of good address. Must understand the Provision Trade. A member of a Dissenting Church preferred.

Apply to Mr. Nicholson, Parade, Tunbridge-wells.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, and may be entered upon immediately,

a BOYS' SCHOOL, in a manufacturing town of South Staffordshire. The premises are well situated, and capable of accommodating a number of Boarders. Rent moderate. Sum required small.

Address, A., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, Fleet street, London.

WANTED, for an educated YOUNG LADY,

in a Christian home, a SITUATION as COMPANION to a LADY. She is a good Pianist, fond of children, able and willing to make herself useful in household duties.

Address, Rev R. Slate, Preston, Lancashire.

COMPANION and AMANUENSIS, or COMPANION to the BLIND.

—A YOUNG LADY is open to a RE ENGAGEMENT as above. She is a good Reader, Cheerful, and fond of the Society of the Aged. References exchanged.

Address, N. N., 118, Upper-street, London, N.

TO TAILORS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, in one of the principal towns in the West of England,

a FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, making a return of about 4,000*l*. per annum. Premises excellent. Stock in good condition. To be taken to as early as possible.

All particulars on application to F. C. Newman, 10, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER, published Weekly in a metropolitan town in the Eastern Counties,

showing a profitable return, and gradually increasing in circulation and advertisements, is now, with the Type, Machinery, Presses, &c., to be DISPOSED OF.

Apply to Messrs. Clowes and Flowerdew, Auctioneers and Valuers, Bank Chambers, Norwich.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, in a select School in Scarborough, in August next,

an ASSISTANT MASTER, thoroughly competent to teach the Mathematical and Arithmetical classes. A knowledge of Chemistry requisite. Salary, besides board, 60*l*. per annum; with the prospect of advancement. Reliable references required as to Christian character, experience, and general scholarship.

Apply, by letter, to the Rev. G. D. Bartlet, M.A., 1, Haddo-terrace, Scarborough.

IN the UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E. (Private),

every Pupil is as far as possible well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts. French and German are taught by native masters, and spoken by the Principal. The Institutions of the metropolis for Science and Art, as well as the various Museums and Exhibitions, are frequently visited for educational purposes. Peckham-rye Common is near, the school premises are large, and the general accommodation for Boarders is superior. Terms moderate, and strictly inclusive.

JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

WANTED, by a Respectable FEMALE Twenty-four Years of age, a SITUATION in a GENERAL SHOP. Also willing to make herself useful in domestic affairs. A Dissenter's Family preferred.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Elmstead Market, Essex.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, who understands General Drapery and Millinery, is quick and active, a good Saleswoman, and able to dress a Fancy Window.

Address, J. Hicks, 83, High-street, Banbury.

THE NONCONFORMIST.—The following Nos. wanted:—1844, Feb. 21; 1846, May 6, Aug. 12, Sept. 16; 1854, Feb. 22, Supplement; 1855, July 4, Nov. 14; 1857, Nov. 11.

Apply, stating terms of disposal, to Rev. J. Stock, 4, Milne-place, the Park, Devonport.

NONCONFORMIST.—BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

1841.—Nos. 1 to 13, both inclusive; 17 to 21, ditto; 25, 26, 28, 36, 38. Index and Title Page.
1844.—Nos. 157 and 197; March 21, and Nov. 27.
1845.—Nos. 227 to 230, both inclusive. June 11, 18, 25, and July 2.
1847.—Nos. 108 and 111: Dec. 1 and 29.
1848.—Nos. 124, 135, 140: March 29, June 14, July 19.
1849.—Nos. 176, 177, 178, 186: March 28, April 4 and 11, June 6.
1851.—No. 274: Feb. 12.
1855.—No. 521: Oct. 24.

Apply to Mr. B. Hillyard, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

NONCONFORMIST.—DUPLICATE NUMBERS for SALE.

1841.—No 16, July 28.
1842.—Two Title-pages and Index. Nos. 61 to 64 and 66 to 69, both inclusive. Nos. 70, 72, 78, 85. Two Copies each of Nos. 73 to 77, and 79 to 81 (both inclusive), 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90. Three Copies of No. 87. A Supplement, December 31st (Saturday).
1844.—Nos. 156, 158, and 159.
1854.—Nos. 444 and 453.
1856.—Nos. 545, 557, 558, 559, 561, and 580 to 583, both inclusive.
1857.—Title-page and Index.
1858.—No. 638.
1861.—Nos. 806 and 807, April 10 and 17.

Apply to Mr. B. Hillyard, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations, to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morcambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1862.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the COLLEGE, UPPER FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W., on TUESDAY, June 24.

The Chair to be taken at One o'clock, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Chairman of the Congregational Union for 1862.

One of the Senior Students will read an Essay on "St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662." The Certificates of Honour obtained in the yearly Examinations, and the presents of Books from the Selwyn Fund to Students leaving the College, will be distributed by the Chairman, who will also deliver an Address to the Students. Other ministers and gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The attendance of Subscribers and friends of the Institution is respectfully invited.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES about to Leave School, and destined to become Governesses, might, on very economical terms, receive such instruction as would complete their school course, and fit them for their future work, by applying to Miss Beal, Malvern House, Blockley, Worcestershire. N.B. Vacancies few. Term—One, Two, or Three years.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, N.W., will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurndall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of Dover, RECEIVES a select and limited number of PUPILS. Dr. REED endeavours to combine the careful formation of character with the highest degree of mental and physical culture.

Priory House, Dover.

THE WALLANDS, near LEWES.—The Rev. T. E. FULLER RECEIVES into his family a FEW PRIVATE PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE in the usual branches of a Mercantile and Classical Education.

Pupils prepared for either of the University Examinations, if required. The house is most healthily situated on a dry, chalk soil, within a short distance of the South Coast.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms, 20*l.* per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half-an hour's ride from Southend.

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ARUNDEL HOUSE, CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVERSHED.

EDUCATION at RINGWOOD, HANTS.—The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON RECEIVES TEN PUPILS into his family, and with the help of an efficient Resident Tutor, prepares them for Commercial or Professional life. As there will be VACANCIES at Midsummer, Mr. Jackson will be happy to forward his Prospectus, with references.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that, in order to secure a more eligible situation, and more commodious premises, he is REMOVING to No. 120, (Cambridge House) HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM, where his School will REOPEN after the Midsummer Vacation.

FAMILY MOURNING.

PETER ROBINSON'S

FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE

Is now (since its extensive alterations) the LARGEST in LONDON. Families will effect a great saving by forwarding their orders to THIS ESTABLISHMENT, where the BEST MOURNING may be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and the wear of the article is guaranteed.

DRESSES, MANTLES, BONNETS, and MOURNING COSTUME of every description, are kept ready-made, and can be forwarded, in town or country, immediately on receipt of order.

DRESS-MAKING TO ANY EXTENT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

WESTBOURNE-ROAD ACADEMY, FOREST-HILL, KENT.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. T. G. TIBBS.

Young Gentlemen carefully trained in literary, mercantile, and professional studies, with liberal domestic arrangements, and constant attention to physical and moral progress.

Inclusive Terms, from Thirty Guineas. Prospectuses on application. The Midsummer Vacation will terminate on the 22nd of July.

EDUCATION. — ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER endeavour to provide the first advantages for their Pupils. In addition to their own experience in tuition, and direct personal superintendence, they engage the assistance of superior Masters for accomplishments. A French Governess resides in the house.

Terms on application, and respectable references will be given and required.

The Next Term will commence August 1.

THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION PLACE the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive in the Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM, where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. DAVIES, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

Sixteen of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examination.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX. Principal, Mr. GEORGE VERNEY. This Establishment is situated on the side of the old Bath-road, at the distance of twelve miles from Hyde-park-corner, and within a thirty minutes' drive of the station at Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, or West Drayton. The premises are extensive, and on a dry elevation, and contain every convenience adapted to a school. Mr. Verney has had more than twenty years' experience in the arduous and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with many references in town and country. The system of teaching is plain, probing, and practical, and strenuous efforts are made to qualify the pupils for active business pursuits. The food is of the best description, and unlimited. Terms: Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas per quarter; Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas. Latin, French, Music, Surveying, &c. are taught Inclusive terms when preferred. All accounts settled quarterly, and a quarter's notice required previous to a pupil's removal.

HYDROPATHIC and HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, WELLFIELD HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. SPENCER T. HALL. Terms, Two Guineas per week.

Further particulars on application.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, LIMPLEY STOKE,

A Station on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, Six miles from Bath, and Three from Bradford, Wilts.

DAVID B. DALZELL, M.D., PHYSICIAN.

The locality is famed for its beauty and salubrity.
Water pure and abundant.
Temperature of baths suited to the patient.
An experienced Matron.
TERMS:—TWO GUINEAS PER WEEK.
NO EXTRA FEES.
A Reduction in the case of Ministers of the Gospel.

For further particulars, address the Manager, Mr. T. PRESTON, Limpley Stoke, near Bath.

SPECIAL AND URGENT

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE: The ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society, registered as the "Perpetual Benefit Building Society," will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2nd, 1862, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, when the Accounts, duly Audited, together with a Report of the Affairs of the Society, will be laid before the Members, and the Directors and Auditor required by the Rules to be appointed for the ensuing year will be elected.

Chair to be taken at Six o'clock precisely.

(By Order of the Board)

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

Office: 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

BONUS YEAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 81, CORNHILL, AND 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.
Daniel Britten, Esq.
Charles Charrington, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.
Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.
John Morley, Esq.
John Rogers, Esq.
Henry Rutt, Esq.
George Spencer Smith, Esq.
W. Foster White, Esq.
Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.

FIRE.

Common Insurance .. .. 1s. 6d. per cent. } when the sum
Hazardous do. .. .. .. 2s. 6d. ,, } amounts to
Doubly Hazardous ditto .. 4s. 6d. ,, } 300*l.*

Farming Stock, 4s. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5s. with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100*l.* at the following ages:—

20	£2	1	5	Premiums for Intermediate Ages may be obtained from the Secretary, or any of the Agents.
25	2	5	8	
35	2	16	10	
45	3	16	10	
55	5	6	4	

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the UNION by a large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Offices.

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30	500	73 9 0	45	545	62
25	100	12 18 0	9	109	70

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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.'

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE LATE REV. JOHN BURNET.

IT was our mournful duty last week to announce the death of the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell. Tidings of his decease reached us but an hour or two before going to press, giving us time only to record the melancholy fact, and hurriedly to express the feeling of grief it excited. Our departed friend, however, filled for many years a position of such great publicity, and filled it so ably and successfully, that on this ground alone, if we had possessed no other, we should have considered a more leisurely and extended notice of him due to his memory. But he had peculiarly strong claims upon our affectionate regard, private as well as public. From the very commencement of this journal down to the period of his last brief illness he was its steady, generous, and unflinching supporter. Years before the issue of its first number he had laboured unweariedly and zealously in diffusing a knowledge of the principles it was started to promulgate. He lent his most efficient counsel and aid to the formation of the Liberation Society. In the days of its infancy and comparative weakness he took his full share of the obloquy it encountered, and of the arduous work which was the indispensable condition of its success. In almost every part of England and Scotland he eloquently pleaded its claims. He was sure to be present at its annual and triennial gatherings—nor did his interest in it abate till his interest in all earthly things ceased. His removal from amongst us makes us sadly sensible of a void we cannot hope to fill. True, he has been carried home to the resting-place of all that is mortal in man as "a shock of corn fully ripe;" but we mourn what we miss for all that. We are sensible that, in many respects, "we ne'er shall look upon his like again." There will be none after his own image to follow him. The type dies with the man.

We shall see him no more; but it will be long before we, or the people of his charge, or his brethren in the ministry, or the majority of the free churches in the United Kingdom, will forget what sort of man he was. That robust and stalwart frame, that massive head, that broad expanse of brow, that countenance ever beaming with kindliness, that physical embodiment of associated strength and gentleness, power of thought and play of fancy, solid judgment and lambent humour, none who knew him will find it difficult to recall so long as life and memory remain. Wherever they were seen, they "gave the world assurance of a man."

Nor did his outward presence belie him. The build of his mind was massive. It was of the Doric order, majestic without ornamentation. It was for use rather than for show. His intellectual instincts were healthy—his understanding masculine—his views broad and comprehensive. Although, owing to an accident in early life, and to the subsequent disuse consequent upon it, he was unable to commit his thoughts to writing without a degree of irksomeness which made it virtually impracticable, his close reading, his shrewd observation, his habits of thought and his retentive memory went far to nullify in his case the evils which are usually associated with a scant and unfrequent use of the pen. His knowledge was copious, varied, and, in some departments, minute and exact. He was always laying in fresh stores, and could always make them available. To these more solid endowments and qualifications he added a lively fancy and an inexhaustible fund of genial humour. The first gave him ready resources as a speaker—the last threw into his oratory a mellowness of tone, and over it a warmth of tint, resembling sunlight upon a stretch of interesting landscape. In his pulpit ministrations, indeed, these charming gifts were restricted in their exercise within very narrow limits by his profound reverence for the service of the sanctuary—but on the platform and in the parlour they exerted a potent, and, during the prime of his public life, a magical sway, bearing him sometimes upwards to the highest regions of eloquent discourse, and sometimes casting upon the homeliest truths an unexpected play of light and shade which made them appear like new revelations.

His moral qualities were in beautiful harmony with the intellectual. They were unostentations, but strictly reliable — not veneer, but solid throughout. Unselfishness and benevolence—comparative indifference to his own gratification, and thoughtful consideration for that of others—these were the two main pillars of the edifice. So great was the kindliness of his nature that if it had not been guided by a sound judgment, and controlled by a vigorous will, it might have exposed him to the danger of compliance with things that he could not approve. But rarely has any man had more perfect command over the impulses of his nature than he—rarely has any one more habitually or firmly exercised it. He was always able to maintain a calm upon the surface, probably at a disciplinary cost to himself which his most intimate friends hardly even suspected. His complete self-mastery led many to imagine that he had but little of the emotional element of human nature in his composition. This, we have reason to believe, was a great mistake. That he held it down with a strong hand must be admitted—that it was wise for *him* to do so, was probably his own abiding conviction—but the testimony of the two or three friends who ever had an opportunity of getting a glance below that calm and seemingly imperturbable surface, would, we doubt not, be to the effect that it designedly and heroically covered over a great depth of feeling, and that reasons of magnanimity dictated to him a life-long suppression of all emotional display. It is not without proof sufficiently convincing to our own minds that we profess our conviction that the heart of John Burnet was as emotional as his will to command it was irreversible and irresistible. And then, his honesty, his fearlessness, his generosity, his entire freedom from petty jealousies, his lofty superiority to all mean and narrow egotisms, how beautiful they were, and how thoroughly we looked for them in him as a matter of course. For let this be said to his honour, that many of the moral infirmities which, when met with in other men, pain more than they surprise us, we should have been utterly astonished as well as grieved to have discovered any trace of in his conduct.

His godliness, placid and profound as one of the mountain-girdled lakes of his own native land, lent a charm and gave solid worth to every other feature of his character. It was not demonstrative, but might be always seen. It was not professionally paraded, but they who watched him most closely could not fail of observing that it pervaded and governed his life. It made him ready for any service by which he could reasonably hope to advance truth. He shunned no unpopularity, cared for no criticism, shrunk from no derision, if he might but help on any principle identified, in his view, with the kingdom of Christ. Nothing which God had cleansed was to him common or unclean. He avoided no position of usefulness merely because men denounced it as unclerical. To his purity of motive all things were pure. He was never afraid, never ashamed, of his own religious principles—he never mistrusted them—scorned to disown them. He always said the thing that it seemed necessary some one should say, whether he stood before statesmen, or in the presence of a mob, whether in an assembly of his brethren or in the drawing-room circle—and, if it were an unwelcome truth, he said it with as much good humour as firmness. His was the honesty of a clear conscience, and the genial courtesy of a heart subdued by the Gospel of gentleness and grace. In his nature, the lion and the lamb lay down together, and child-like simplicity fondled and played with them. What he did for the religion he so heartily accepted and so nobly exemplified, how he laboured, and in what departments of work and service, is known to all our readers. As an evangelist, as a controversialist, as a minister and pastor, as an advocate of missions, as an exponent of the principles of peace, educational independence, personal and political freedom, and, above all, the self-government and self-support of the Christian Church, his efforts have been unceasing during the last forty years, and of some of them only the coming generations will enjoy the fruits. Much of his work has been that of an indefatigable and dauntless pioneer hewing a pathway in which those who follow him may walk with ease and confidence.

With aching heart we bid him adieu, "sorrowing most of all that we shall see his face no more." His memory will be blessed, nor will the fragrance of his name soon die away. May He who enabled his servant to be "faithful unto death" stimulate the friends whom he has left behind him to follow his example that they may share his reward!

"PRO ECCLESIA DEI."

SUCH is the motto which Archdeacon Denison, like an old Crusader, has affixed to the new clerical standard. *Pro Ecclesia Dei!* A grand motto; but, with its historical associations, not, it must be confessed, a very happy one. As we read it we are carried back to the time when Anselm, for the Church of God, denied one of the oldest prerogatives of English Kings; when Becket, for the Church of God, attempted to usurp the ancient rights of English laymen, when Hildebrand, for the Church of God, set his iron heel upon the necks both of kings and peoples. *Pro Ecclesia Dei!* If it were possible to ask the cardinals and prelates now assembled in the Pontifical palace for what purpose they have met, they would answer you in one phrase, "*Pro Ecclesia Dei!*" It has been a favourite phrase with High Churchmen in all ages, and almost any one could have predicted that it would be sure to stand at the head of the *Church and State Review*.

We have scanned the bearing and read the message of our new opponent with no little interest. We recognise in him, at the first glance, an ecclesiastic of a well-known type. Firm and rather self-asserting towards equals; haughty and rather condescending towards those whom he judges to be his inferiors; proud of his birth; tenacious of privileges and punctilios, too well-bred and possessing too much self-respect causelessly or intentionally to wound the self-respect of others, he is a true descendant of the aristocratic churchman of the Middle Ages, and a fair representative of the High Churchman of England in the nineteenth century. If, seeing how God does, in very truth, bless the labours of all who love and honour him in Jesus Christ, in whatever form their ecclesiastical systems may be cast, it were possible to be

anything, in these days, with respect to such matters, but an eclectic, we should have said that the churchman of the *Church and State Review* type, was born three or four centuries too late. As it is, we should most naturally expect to meet him loitering, with missal in his hand and sword at his side, somewhere in the cloisters of Westminster, or sitting on one of the stone effigies of the Knights of Jerusalem in the Temple Church, devout, romantic and heroic as any of his predecessors. As, however, there was a generation in those days whose religion found its most fitting expression in Crusades and contemplation, so there is a religion now which finds its best expression in High and rigid Churchism and in forms of conscientious ceremonial. It may not be religion of the purest type; it may not seem to us to represent truly to the world the character of Him who was most "meek and lowly"; but it evidently assorts best with some natures, and if the Most High condescends to bless it who shall altogether gainsay it? The *Church and State Review*, judging from its bearing as it now introduces itself to us, is lofty enough for the most ambitious Anglican, but it is a good specimen of Anglicanism. Our confident hope is, as an old writer expresses it, that while it will "keep its conscience" it will not "lose its manners." If so, although it may do battle manfully for its institution while we do battle, with all the help that God may give us, for our principle, we shall neither of us do discredit to our respective mottos.

The message which our opponent brings to us is a lengthy one. It consists of no fewer than thirty-three articles, seventeen of which are specifically ecclesiastical, one educational, and the remainder pretty equally divided between the political and the literary worlds. Leaving out the latter—which appear to be cast into the balances in order to indicate that they held by some one who is a man as well as an ecclesiastic—we may classify the contents of the message under three heads:—1. The Church against the Crown. 2. The Church against the People. 3. The Church against the Nonconformists.

1. The Church against the Crown. This case is discussed in a paper on "The Royal Supremacy the True Defence of the Liberties of the Church." The writer of this paper argues, and with some plausibility, that the sole object of the establishment of the Royal Supremacy was to protect the Church against the Pope,—a convenient theory, with only one objection to it, viz., that it is rather contrary to history. The Church of England being in no danger now from the Pope, the writer advocates the abolition of the Statute of *Præmunire*, in order that Chapters may have the power, when they may see fit, of rejecting the nominees of the Crown. The Crown should continue to "protect" the Church; but at present, "under a sense of the excesses to which Royal Supremacy has been carried, while the just voice of the spirituality was suppressed, men have learned to regard it as a tyranny, and writhe under it as an intolerable yoke." Good! Acknowledging the existence of this yoke, we are profoundly gratified to hear that there are men who do indeed "writhe" under it. It encourages the hope that the Church will one day throw it off. But how, with the Canons before him, a High Churchman can write like this, passes our understanding!

2. The Church against the People. We find it broadly stated in these pages that the laity of the Church cannot be trusted with power. Any attempt to introduce the lay element into Convocation is therefore deprecated in the strongest terms. *And why?* We will give the answer in the words of the article on "Convocation":—"A representation of laymen, not in Parliament, must tend, sooner or later, to the overthrow of the Church as an Establishment. It would be one step, and that an important one, towards that catastrophe." In other words, it would be dangerous for the voices of laymen to be heard, and their votes to be taken, on ecclesiastical matters, because it is known that they do not regard with favour the present constitution of Church and State. They would probably be disposed to sacrifice ecclesiasticism to religion, and where would the Church be then? So the laity must be kept in their proper place.

3. The Church against the Nonconformists. There is a great deal on this subject scattered up and down in the fifty-six folio pages of the *Review*. The drift of the whole may be summed up in two words:—"No Compromise." No compromise on Church-rates, no compromise on the Burial Bill, no compromise in Church ritual. The spirit of the whole is to be found in one sentence:—"*The National Church may not concede equality instead of toleration.*" Yet with that ignorance of human nature which is only to be found in a thoroughly-dried ecclesiastic, the reviewer talks of "winning even the political Nonconformist," by a carriage of "truth and love towards him." Very loving indeed are the laws on Church-rates, burials, corporations, and universities! As there is to be no equality, the kind of love we are invited to accept is, of course, the love of man to the inferior animals, of a master to his beasts of burden, or of a "nigger driver" to his slaves

Such, good readers, is the main substance of the message of the *Church and State Review*. You may find it difficult to believe what we are about to say, but we assure you that there is evidently no intention of wounding the susceptibilities of the most nervously susceptible Nonconformist in any thing that is written in the *Review*. We are expected to take what is said of us and of our claims as a matter of course. The lofty supremacy of the Church—the Established Church—as an Ecclesiastical institution, to Crown, people, and Nonconformists, is assumed as a thing that has long ago been settled. This supremacy it is the special object of the *Review* to maintain and extend. This is what it means by declaring itself "*Pro Ecclesia Dei.*" This is political High-Churchism. We can only add, that if it should continue to be advocated in the temper which it has shown in its first number we shall always be glad to meet it. The Archdeacon holds a rather dry and sapless pen; but the driest ecclesiasticism is preferable to the spongy style of our friend of the *Record*. Of the two we decidedly prefer a mummy to a slug—and the *Review* is better than a mummy. He is a Christian Ecclesiastic impressed with the notion that mummy doctrines can be made to live again, even when they have been dead, it may be, a thousand years.

MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT'S CHURCH-RATE RESOLUTION.

The right hon. member for North Wilts will move his resolution, intended to form as a basis for the settlement of the Church-rate question, next Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. At a meeting of the Church Institution, held on Friday evening in the library of King's College, Strand, serious objections were taken to the resolution, and it was resolved to petition Parliament against it. None of the Church organs endorse Mr. Estcourt's plan, and even the *Record* is disposed to think that it makes too many concessions! The "National Association for Promoting Freedom of Public Worship" are also getting up petitions against Mr. Estcourt's resolution, which is described as a scheme "for depriving the people at large of their right to the free use in common of the parish church (the basis of the parochial system), by legalising private pews and pew-rents in the public edifices of the National Church." We may, therefore, presume that there will be no great party struggle on the occasion, but that the resolution will be withdrawn, with or without discussion.

THE NONCONFORMISTS' BURIAL BILL.

Sir Morton Peto's bill, which, it will be remembered, was read a second time in the Commons, and referred to a select committee, is on the orders of the day to be considered in committee on Wednesday next. In our last number we gave the bill as it has emerged from the select committee. It appears that the second clause, allowing the clergyman to permit a service other than the Church of England at the grave, was carried by 7 to 6 in committee. Mr. Walpole, and, it is said, Mr. Estcourt, voted for the clause, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer against it. Some of the clergy are in great consternation; one indeed asserts in the *Guardian* that Mr. Estcourt has, by his vote in the select committee, "exposed the Church to a danger greater than any that has been incurred during the present century." The Church Institution has petitioned Parliament against the bill, and Lord Robert Cecil proposes to embody the objections prevalent among the clergy by moving on Wednesday next to strike out the clauses in the Burial Bill which propose to permit any service other than that of the Established Church to be performed in parish churchyards.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

BRISTOL.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. H. I. Roper delivered the fourth and concluding lecture at the Broadmead-rooms, in connexion with the Bicentenary movement—subject, "Nonconformity in its present reasons; or, why we are Dissenters." As on the previous occasions, there was a crowded attendance. Mr. W. D. Wills occupied the chair, and was surrounded by several ministers and influential layman of the town.

The CHAIRMAN, after explaining the object of the meeting, said they were not there to pass judgment upon those who remained in the Church at that time, or on those who were now in the Church as established by law. (Applause.) Let them satisfy themselves. (Applause.) He hoped, when they found out that they were not in the right position, they would act a noble part by following those 2,000 good men who left the Church for conscience' sake. There were many devoted and excellent men in the Church of England whom they (the Dissenters) believed were doing the work of God, and who were anxious to serve their Lord and Master. (Applause.) In speaking of that evening's topic, he said surely they were at liberty to state the reasons for the course they took, and the position they now occupied. They would do all in the spirit of truth and love; they wished well to all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; and they would rejoice in all that was done by them, as by other sections of the Church of Christ, for the glory of God. (Applause.)

Mr. ROPER'S lecture took a wide range. He said that though not a Liberationist he was a Nonconformist, and when he found their Nonconformity, under the plea of Church Defence and anti-Liberation tendencies, so roughly assailed, he felt that he had nothing left but to place himself by the side of his brethren and take his share in resisting the wrong. (Cheers.) They found their Nonconformity in the New Testament, and it recognised the difference between a so-called national religion and the religion of a nation.

Membership in the church or churches—for they were single, not agglomerated—of the New Testament, was simply an affair of piety; personal godliness was the rule of fellowship. Membership in the Church of the Prayer-book is, for it really comes to that, an accident of birth. The Church churches—I know that some of us most respectfully decline being so churched, but that is the theory—by the wholesale act of churching an entire realm. It gives to all within certain boundaries—the arrangements being subject rather to the laws of geography than of godliness—a legal church status, a right to all church distinctions, receiving them regardless of purity of communion, to the Lord's table, dealing with them, from first to last, from birth to burial, through an established devotion of a very spiritual kind, as if they were, what it teaches them to say they were made by baptism, "members of Christ, children of God, inheritors of the kingdom of heaven." Now, sir, is that right? We put the question in no party temper, but in deep seriousness of soul. Is it right? Is it truthfully, honestly, scripturally right? (Hear, hear.)

After pursuing this inquiry, the speaker went on to argue that Nonconformity failed to detect in the New Testament any warrant for the multiplicity of ecclesiastical officials found in the endowed Church, and found no sanction for the way in which official appointments were made in the Church. Nor could they give their "assent and consent" to all contained in the Prayer-book or required by the Act of Uniformity. Nonconformists also objected to the union of Church and State. The use of the term "political Dissenters" he denounced as a mere trick of party. The lecturer then traced the working of the State-Church principle, which had, he said, made religion the tool of princes, and the trade of priests; deluged the kingdoms with blood, the fruit of religious wars; and which carried its condemnation deeply branded on its forefront. He went on to express a desire for union, but not for union founded on misconception, and concluded by a fervent aspiration for the time when there shall not be one particle of prejudice or bigotry on which the feet of the saints shall not trample, and the face of the Church, like the surface of the peaceful lake, shall reflect, unbroken and entire, the very image of the heavens. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. T. HACKING (president of the Free Methodist Church), in rising to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his powerful, lucid, and augumentative exposition of the principles of Nonconformity, said he expected, with the lecturer, that much good would arise from the exposition of their principles during this year.

Individually and personally, he might say he could endorse every statement that had been made by the rev. lecturer on that occasion; and if he wanted, like a minister of another denomination, to interpret the sentiments of the different members of the denomination to which he belonged, he thought he might say that a very large number, if not the entire body, without a single exception, were Nonconformists in principle. At a late meeting of the members of the Bristol circuit they passed a resolution which was in harmony with the statement he had just made. It was to the effect that they, as preachers in connexion with the United Methodist Free Churches, felt called upon to express their deep and earnest sympathy with the Bicentenary movement in doing honour to the men of 1662, for their unflinching stand for the right of conscience and spiritual freedom, and so much the more as their own existence as a separate community arose from their determination to support the teaching of the Word of God and the dictates of conscience. He was proud to be the chairman of that meeting, and he was happy to have the opportunity of thus publicly giving expression to their sentiments. (Applause.) Every succeeding lecture that he had heard in connexion with that course had pleased him more than that which had preceded it. He had no doubt that if the brethren who delivered those lectures were to give another series of them the same result might be anticipated. (Applause.) They were getting stronger in the expression of their principles, while at the same time all the honesty which had been manifested, had not been manifested without that generosity of feeling which ought to be maintained with respect to the brethren of the Establishment. (Applause.) While they (Dissenters) were ready to say they could not *ex animo* subscribe to everything contained in the Prayer-book—its homilies, &c.—they did not mean to say that they (the Churchmen) had not discovered some way by which they might subscribe to it. (Applause.)

The Rev. S. HEBDITCH, of Arley Chapel, seconded the motion, and observed, in thanking the Rev. H. I. Roper for his lecture, that he had done them (the Nonconformists) service. He believed much good would be done beyond their immediate circle by those lectures.

Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, in proposing a vote of

thanks to the chairman, said it was not as a mere matter of form, for every gentleman who took a part in that Bicentenary movement, whether as a lecturer or a chairman, did honour to himself and those principles which upheld this great country. He had listened to that lecture with feelings which he could not describe.

He considered that there would be a vast amount of good done in this Bicentenary year. If he dissented, he had reasons for it, and having those reasons he was not ashamed to state them; he was not ashamed to stand behind the reasons which had been expressed by Mr. Roper—reasons which every man desired to know—even their friends who differed from them ought to know them. (Applause.) There was one point to which he would like to refer—a point which their friends of the Establishment seemed to be running their heads against. He could not understand how men could subscribe to everything in the Book of Common Prayer, and then go and preach evangelical truth. He did not say it could not be explained; but he could not explain it. He would venture to say that if the principle of explanation which their friends adopted in this matter were adopted in any other walk of life, it would lower society to a pitch of immorality which he should tremble at. Let the law be explained in the manner they explained this question, and then there would be an end of law and morality to-morrow. Let business be served in the same way, and bad as business now was, it would then be ten times worse. Let a man be told he might make an agreement in a non-natural sense, and put his own interpretation upon it, then would all commercial faith be broken, and the commerce of the country would go down. (Applause.) He regretted that, early in life, those gentlemen (the clergy) should be induced to subscribe to the book. He saw the temptation, and he wanted to knock that temptation out of their way; so that they may preach what they liked, not out of the Prayer-book, but out of the Bible. It would be a happy day when the Bible should be the foundation of all their creeds. (Applause.)

Mr. SIBREE seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. William Chapman, of Prescot, who recently lectured at Ormskirk, on "The Act of Uniformity, and the Lancashire Ministers Ejected in 1662, with their reasons for Nonconformity," has delivered the same address at Whitworth, near Rochdale, Leyland, near Preston, and at Westhoughton, near Bolton, to large and very attentive audiences, principally composed of working people. The intelligent interest the operative classes in Lancashire manifest in the lives and principles of such men as Angier, the Heywoods, Mather, with Newcomb—and let us add Heyrich, though he could not be ejected by the united power of King and Council—is a remarkable fact. It demonstrates that the present adversity has not produced denominational apathy. The deepest distress, heroically borne (for patience is ofttimes the highest form of heroism), exists in all the places Mr. Chapman has visited. Religious enterprise, however, thrives amongst Nonconformists. It does not at all yield to any tempting baits that High-Church landed influence can offer.

ASHLEY.—A series of historical lectures has been delivered in the Independent Chapel, Ashley, Northamptonshire, on Wednesday evenings, by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Coleman, author of the "Two Thousand Confessors," "English Confessors," &c. The following is the list of subjects, viz., "The Life and Times of John Wycliffe, the Morning Star of the Reformation"—"The Followers of Wycliffe, called the Lollards; Sufferers and Martyrs amongst them"—"The Reformation under Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; with the Labours and Sufferings of some of the Reformers"—"John Knox and the Reformation in Scotland"—"The Puritans in the Reigns of Elizabeth and her Successors"—"Oliver Cromwell, and the state of religion during the Commonwealth"—"The Nonconformists during the reigns of Charles II. and James II."—"The Revolutions by William III. and the Religious Liberty then secured." The design of this course of lectures has been to exhibit the spirit and the principles of men of truth and piety in past times, and the severe struggles through which they had to pass in order to obtain what we now enjoy, from the dawn of the Reformation to the time of the Revolution.

RECEIPTS OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES FOR 1862.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY ...		£91,682*
PRINCIPAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES—		
Church Missionary Society ...	£160,000	
Wesleyan	137,280	
London	79,576	
Baptist	33,151	
		410,007
COLONIAL, CONTINENTAL, AND OTHER MISSIONS—		
Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts ...	83,135	
London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews ...	37,421	
Colonial and Continental Church Society	28,960	
Primitive Methodist (Home and Foreign) Missions	14,252	
United Methodist Free Churches Missions	7,192	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews ...	6,274	
Colonial Missionary Society ...	5,137	
Turkish Missions Aid Society ...	5,104	
Christian Vernacular Education Society for India	4,066	
Foreign Aid Society	2,419	
Evangelical Continental Society...	1,762	
		196,472
HOME MISSIONS—		
Church Pastoral Aid Society ...	46,351	
London City Mission	37,150	
Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics	30,194	
Additional Curates Society ...	23,197	
British Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society ...	10,368	
Church of England Scripture Readers Association	10,231	
Missions to Seamen	6,000	
Protestant Reformation Society ...	4,386	
Baptist Irish Society	3,001	
Irish Evangelical Society	2,920	
London Diocesan Home Mission...	1,982	
Baptist Home Mission	1,843	
Lord's-day Observance Society ...	1,101	
Church Home Mission	1,096	
		179,820
TRACT, BOOK, AND MINOR BIBLE SOCIETIES—		
Religious Tract Society	12,770*	
Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor	7,000	
Naval and Military Bible Society	3,252	
Bible Translation Society... ...	2,361	
Trinitarian Bible Society... ...	1,330	
Prayer-book and Homily Society	1,313	
		28,026
HOME RELIGIOUS EDUCATION SOCIETIES—		
Church Education Society for Ireland	45,958	
Ragged School Union	8,600	
Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution	4,364	
Sunday School Union	1,244	
		60,166
		£966,173

*Receipts from sales not included.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—Judgment will be given in the cases of the "Bishop of Salisbury *v.* Williams," and "Fendall *v.* Wilson," in the Arches Court, sitting in the Rolls Court, Westminster, next Wednesday, the 25th inst.

MR. REGINALD RADCLIFFE, who has been for some time in Geneva, has received a notice from the police prohibiting him from preaching in the open air. He has, however, continued to preach notwithstanding the interdict.

THE CITY BENEFICES BILL.—It has transpired that not a single parish in the City of London has assented to the Bishop of London's plan for demolishing the churches. The Benefices Bill is therefore practically inoperative.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.—From a table showing the number of members in the various districts of the Wesleyan Connexion, it appears that the total number of members this year is 302,351; showing a net increase of 5,832 on the year; the number of members on probation being 23,064.

SALE OF WHITFIELD'S CHAPEL, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—The freehold property, consisting of the large circular building on the west side of Tottenham-court-road, and abutting on the east side of John-street, Fitzroy-square, known as Whitfield's Chapel, and the adjoining burial-ground, was disposed of by auction on Wednesday, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery. The foundation-stone of the church was laid in the beginning of June, 1756, and it was opened for public worship by the Rev. George Whitfield on the 7th of November in the same year. The chapel, with the boys' and girls' schools, formed the first lot, and realised, after a brisk competition, 4,400*l.* It was knocked down to Eusebius Smith, Esq., on behalf of the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society. The burial-ground, with frontages to the Tottenham-court-road and John-street, was divided into six lots, and brought altogether 1,565*l.*

FOREIGNERS AND THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.—In connexion with the large accession of foreigners to see the Exhibition, the committee of the Midnight Mission have resolved to send out several men every night, for some time to come, into the Haymarket and Regent's-street, with very large placards, containing striking passages of Scripture, in both English and French. These have been printed in bold type, and in such colours (crimson and green) as may cause them to be legible by gaslight. The scheme is already in operation, and, as the expense of sending four or six men out with the placards every night is considerable, the committee look for increased contributions to support this testimony for God. Specimens of the placards have been sent to us. They are composed of awakening and solemn Bible texts in the English and French languages.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT OXFORD.—The arrangements for the forthcoming Church Congress at Oxford are progressing. The following papers have already been undertaken to be read:—"On the Education of the Clergy," by the very Rev. C. J. Ellicott, B.D., Dean of Exeter; on "Deaconesses," by Dr. Howison, Principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution; on "Young Men's Institutes," by Dr. Miller, of Birmingham; on "Regulated Lay Agency as Supplementary to the Ministry," by the Rev. C. F. Massingberd, M.A.; on "The Best Means of Raising Money for Local Church Purposes," by the Rev. T. L. Claughton, M.A., Vicar of Kidderminster. Papers will also be read on "The Increase of the Episcopate," "The Extension of the Deaconate," "The Selection and Training of Missionaries at Home," "Mission Work Abroad," "The Best Means of Raising Funds for General Church Purposes, home and foreign," "School Chapels and Supplementary Services as Preparatory to the fuller Worship of the Church." The Congress, consisting of clergy and laity, will be opened on the 8th of July, under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford.

CHURCH-RATES AT TATTENHALL, NEAR CHESTER.—One of the severest Church-rate battles that has probably ever been fought in a rural parish has just been decided at Tattenhall, near Chester. Notwithstanding threats, intimidations, landlordism, and High-Church influence, there was a majority of 32 against the rate. The polling continued three and a-half days, and the entire parish was polled, except a very small fraction of less than five per cent. The manœuvrings of the pro-Church-rate party were in many instances mean and unworthy, and yet, on the Sabbath morning after the contest, the curate, from the pulpit of the parish church, fulsomely praised them for the fairness and Christian-bearing they manifested during the occasion, and said they were his crown of rejoicing. Such language, at such a time, and in such a place, must have disgusted every right-minded individual who heard it. There is an excuse, however, for the rev. gentleman, as he is newly imported into the parish from the Emerald Island. The conduct of the Dissenters at Tattenhall, and those Churchmen who voted with them (and many did so), is deserving of all praise, and will, it is hoped, be imitated by many rural parishes throughout the kingdom.

Religious Intelligence

CAMBRIDGE-HEATH, HACKNEY.—Early in 1861 a number of Christian families associated themselves to establish a new cause in this locality, where an additional place of worship seemed greatly needed. Religious services were held in the Albion Hall until March, when an iron structure, capable of accommodating nearly six hundred persons, was opened by the Rev. A. L. Mitchell; the Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's-park Chapel; the Rev. J. Graham, of Craven Chapel; and the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paddington Chapel. The congregation which has since worshipped therein has been composed of Episcopalians and Dissenters, and perfect harmony has prevailed among them. But at a recent meeting of the members it was resolved that the church should become thoroughly Congregational both in its polity and service, and the Rev. Edwin Davies be invited to assume the pastoral oversight of it. This resolution has been carried into effect, and Mr. Davies has acceded to the unanimous and urgent request of the people. On the first Sabbath of this month he preached to crowded audiences, and, after the evening service, administered the Lord's Supper to several hundred members of different sections of the Church of Christ. As there is every probability of a large and influential interest being raised, the friends associated with the minister elect have determined to build a new place of worship to hold from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons.

YORK-ROAD CHAPEL, LAMBETH.—The Bicentenary year has secured a fitting memorial in connexion with the above place, by the erection of four additional class-rooms in the rear of the chapel, at a cost of nearly 400*l.*, generously contributed by two friends, who designed thus to gladden the heart of their pastor, the Rev. Robert Robinson, on the completion of the first seven years of his labours amongst them, during which period the chapel has become full, and the church and schools more than doubled in numbers. As the separate classes have become growingly important, prosperous, and productive—one having an average attendance of sixty young men, and another of above forty young women—it was regarded as a call of Providence to provide further accommodation, and thus increase the number in attendance. These new "Bicentenary Rooms" were dedicated at a special devotional service, when Mr. Robinson gave an address founded on the words (Mark xiv. 15), "He will shew you a large upper room furnished and prepared: there make ready for us." This meeting was succeeded by a *soirée* for the senior scholars and teachers; and, on Thursday last, a closing public meeting was held, when Joshua Field, Esq., F.R.S., senior deacon, occupied the chair. Various interesting addresses were delivered. Two handsome clocks for the school and class-room were presented, as the gift of two friends, and an additional 20*l.* to furnish the class-room library. Announcements were also made of contributions to the special Bicentenary fund to the amount of 250*l.*, making a first instalment for the celebration of between 600*l.* and 700*l.* The report given of the past history and present state of the York-road schools, was calculated to cheer every heart, and constrained many to say, "The Lord's name be praised."

MORLEY.—Mr. F. Barnes, B.A., of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church assembling in the Old Chapel, Morley, Yorkshire, and intends to commence his ministerial duties the second Sabbath in July.

REPTON AND BARROW-ON-TRENT, DERBYSHIRE.—The Rev. Edward Jeffery, of Oulton, Norfolk, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation from the Associated Congregational Churches at Repton and Barrow-on-Trent, to become their stated pastor, and purposes entering upon his labours there early in the next month (July).

RESIGNATION AND PRESENTATION.—The Rev. R. H. Craig, after four years' ministerial labour in Armagh, preached his farewell sermon to his flock last Sabbath from Phil i. 29. He was presented on the evening of the 5th inst. with a testimonial and an address expressive of the good wishes and affectionate regard of his people and the Christian public generally.

VICTORIA.—THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.—We are glad to perceive, from the *Melbourne Christian Times*, that premises have been secured in Melbourne, at a very moderate rate, for the temporary purposes of the Congregational College. The following arrangements for instruction have been made, until the arrival of the expected tutor from England. The ministers named have consented to devote a day each in every week for college work:—The Rev. R. Connebee and Rev. J. C. McMichael, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural History; Rev. J. P. Sunderland, English Grammar and Composition, Church History; Rev. J. L. Poore, Pastoral Theology and Homiletics; Rev. W. S. H. Fielden, Mental and Moral Science, Apologetics. The secretary (Rev. R. Connebee) has issued a circular letter to all Congregational ministers in the colonies, inviting application from suitable candidates in the several churches, and it is confidently expected that very speedily the required number of students will be under training.

CORK.—ORDINATION SERVICES.—The services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. J. B. Wylie as pastor of the Congregational church were held at the Independent chapel, Old George-street, on Thursday evening week. The Rev. Mr. Wylie comes originally from the North of Ireland, and directly to Cork from Hackney College, London. At seven o'clock, the hour named for commencing the services, the chapel was filled with a large congregation. The Rev. John Lewis, of Galway, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. A. King put the usual questions to the congregation and the pastor elect. Mr. Dale answered for the congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Wylie on behalf of himself. Dr. Urwick offered up a lengthened ordination prayer, and delivered the charge to the pastor. He said he was glad that Mr. Wylie was an Irishman, and he thought they at least should stick to their country, and not run away from it; young Irish ministers should be "stayers at home." The Rev. Alexander King delivered a sermon to the people, in the absence of the Rev. H. J. Gamble, of Clapton, London, who had been announced, but whose attendance was prevented by sudden affliction. He choose for his text the words, "Now, if Timotheus come, see that he may be with you without fear." The discourse was characterised by great force, manliness, and practical good sense.

SOMERSET COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-sixth anniversary was celebrated at Wellington on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of May. On Monday evening a devotional meeting was held, at which an address was delivered by the Rev. S. Wilkinson. On Tuesday morning the pastors and delegates assembled for prayer and conference. The Rev. J. Lecouteur presided, and the Rev. William Guest read a paper, "On the Best Means of Promoting the Spirituality of the Churches." In the afternoon J. P. Spencer, Esq., presided at a meeting held to make grants to the weak churches. In the evening the Rev. E. H. Perkins preached from 2 Cor. iv. 7. On Wednesday morning a meeting was held, when G. B. Sully, Esq., took the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Evangelists employed by the association. The Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., then preached from 2 Cor. iv. 1. In the evening the annual meeting was held; W. Rawlinson, Esq., occupied the chair. The report, read by the Rev. E. H. Jones, referred among other things to what was being done in the country to celebrate the Bicentenary of 1662. At a conference held in Taunton in April, a resolution was adopted affirming the desirability of the event being celebrated by the churches of the association; it was further resolved, "That the objects promoted by the celebration shall be the Somerset County Association, the Evangelist Society connected therewith, the erection of new chapels, an improvement in connection with existing ones in different localities, the Pastors' Retiring Fund, and the spread of information by the delivery of sermons and lectures on the subject." Already some of the churches have resolved on commemorating the event by erecting memorials, and in other ways, and the autumnal meetings will be held at Paul's Meeting, Taunton, on the 26th of August, when the Rev. J. Stoughton, author of "Church and State in 1662 and 1862," will be the preacher. The serious attention of the churches has been directed to an Act for amending the conveyance of lands, and the committee have the satisfaction of knowing that the enrolment of a large number of chapel-deeds has been secured during the past year. The report stated that the condition of the weaker churches in connexion with the Union was satisfactory, and that the number of members and Sunday scholars was generally increasing, though the income of many of the pastors is scanty. The Evangelist Society has nine agents and stations, and had visited 2,539 families. They had nine small chapels and twenty-four rooms for meetings, with an average attendance of 1,794 hearers; they had distributed 7,000 tracts, many copies of the Scriptures, and had had thirty-eight hopeful conversions. A number of extracts from the journals of the missionaries were given, with the object of illustrating the work, the need of it, the reception it had met with, and the results. The extracts gave instances of gross ignorance of moral and religious truth, while they also proved the willingness of the people to hear, and the advantages which had followed in those districts where the work was carried on. The report expressed great regret at the loss of the services of the Rev. A. McMillan, removed to Bayswater. The Rev. W. H. Griffiths, in moving the adoption of the report, alluded at some length to some of the historical incidents connected with the Puritan secession of 200 years ago, and to their ecclesiastical views. The Rev. W. Guest, in seconding the proposition, said he must congratulate them on the marvellous stride their county association had taken. Although he was only comparatively a new comer in the county, he remembered that less than a year ago the report of the society showed it to be a very small affair indeed. Now, however, he looked with some amazement at the stride the association had made; and from the two most excellent reports, read by their esteemed secretary, the Somerset County Association took a place with any other association in the kingdom, while in the work of evangelisation it was in advance. He thought they ought to strive that no village pastor should have less than 80*l.* a-year, and he made a spirited appeal on their behalf. Mr. G. B. Sully, in an interesting speech, expressed the interest he felt in these meetings, which had to some extent the object of bringing ministers together who were to a great extent isolated during the year. As treasurer to the Evangelist Society Fund, he would urge each and all to contribute to the object, and impress it upon their friends. It was not large donations that were needed; it was the small amounts, generally contributed, that made up the large sums. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson gave some details which have already appeared in our columns relative to the Pastors' Retiring Fund. He should not feel satisfied until the fund was 100,000*l.*, and he appealed to all to aid so excellent a cause, which had for its object rendering assistance to the good men who, during many long years, had worked hard and devotedly. The Rev. Mr. Harding (Wesleyan) addressed the meeting in a few words, expressing his sympathy with a movement the usefulness of which had been already acknowledged by the body to which he belonged. The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the Doxology.

Correspondence.

CENTRAL UNITED BARTHOLOMEW COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Many of your readers will be glad to hear that the Documentary Volume has at last issued from the press. It is a large handsome octavo of 520 pages, and may be had, stitched in paper covers, *for four shillings*, or bound in cloth *for four shillings and sixpence.*

Here, then, at last, are all the public documents relating to the Ejectment of 1662—Acts, Declarations, Proclamations, Warrants, Proposals, Petitions, Addresses, Requests, Answers, Rejoinders, &c.—collected, from the rare and costly works through which they were scattered, within one pair of covers. There will be no excuse for inaccuracies of statement now that the original authorities may be consulted in this accessible and convenient form—no excuse whether for the inaccuracies of Conformists or for those of Nonconformists, of both of which there have been sadly too many. The volume has nothing in it to offend the Churchman, unless the truth should offend, any more than the Dissenter. There has been no judicious selection of such documents as would give a Nonconformist colour to the history of the Ejection; no note or comment has been permitted to give a Nonconformist interpretation to the documents here printed. *All* have been given that were of any moment, to whichever of the two parties they bore witness; and they have been left to tell their own tale, no comment of any kind being added to them. The editor's sole care has been to give correct copies of whatever "documents" threw light on that period of our ecclesiastical history.

The committee, however, are preparing an historical introduction, which will give the interpretation *they* put on these documents. This introduction, which they hope to have out in the first week of August, will be issued in a separate form—price one shilling—in order that those who are in immediate need of the documents may hereafter bind the two, documents and introduction, into one volume. So that the work will take three forms:—

1st. *Historical Documents*, handsomely bound in cloth:—a vol. in themselves. 4s. 6d.

2nd. *Historical Documents*, stitched in paper covers, 4s.; and *Historical Introduction*, also in paper covers, 1s.—the two to be issued separately.

3rd. These two *i.e.*, *Documents and Introduction*, bound in cloth, and forming the complete vol. issued by the Committee, 5s.

The Committee, as I have already said, are now prepared to forward the Documents either in paper, or in cloth, covers.

I remain, Sirs, yours faithfully,
SAMUEL COX, Secretary.

10, Broad-street-buildings, London,
June 16th, 1862.

REV. JOHN KENNEDY AND "BABY BAPTISM."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your impression of June 4, there is a letter from Mr. Kennedy reflecting upon me. Allow me to intimate that in May, 1860, he said to me, "I believe that baby baptism is Bible baptism." As detailed in my tract I solicited from him Biblical injunctions for it, or examples of it. He responded on May 15, 1860, as narrated in the said tract, making, at the same time, an allusion to my deeply afflicted daughter, E. A. D. It is in these terms:—"The object of your visit to me was to consult about your daughter, and I wonder you say nothing on the subject in your note. If my opinion is asked, it would be, in short, that I think she should be left to judge for herself in this matter; and I do not think that obstructions should be laid in the way of her doing what she feels would be for her spiritual comfort." Sir, judging that this allusion to my daughter was irrelevant to my question concerning Scriptural authority for baby baptism, and not wishing to parade her unadaptedness for church-membership throughout the empire, I did not insert the reference to my domestic sorrows in my tract; little imagining that two years after the non-reference to that very afflictive providential dispensation would have emboldened Mr. Kennedy to designate my tract and its title as an imposition—chargeable with various violations of honour, misleading, garbled, bereft of important and essential parts—a ware not genuine—against which the public required to be warned by him; the publication of which no court of law would hesitate to interdict; and *grossly untrue*. Now that I have supplied his words concerning my daughter, I venture to conclude that no candid person will endorse his accusations or blame me for not encumbering my tract with extraneous matter. Mr. Kennedy says his note to me was a private one. It is not marked so. Besides, I gave him notice of my intention to publish, and surely he cannot complain of my rescuing from privacy his unique method of reaching the authority for babe-sprinkling, viz., by rummaging sectarian books. Did I not do it at my own expense? He also says my tract does not contain a correspondence between himself and me, &c. I know of nothing else that it does contain. Who that has read it does? And is there aught that is improper or offensive in entitling the letters between us a correspondence? If I had not used that term I must have used one of similar import. Walker says:—To correspond is to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

Mr. Kennedy refers to the May meetings. As the husband of one of his members, and the father of another, I submit that he might have been influenced by the savour of them to describe me and my tract by a more courteous metaphor than the one he has selected, especially as I have ever conducted myself with the utmost respect towards him, except asking the question as to the authority for baby baptism be an offence. He affirms it awakened his disgust. I dare to intimate it ought rather to have elicited his complacency—el-e why does he adopt it. As to his intimation that in his most exquisite tenderness he will not set his crushing engine in motion against me or my tract, how can a "fly" be expected to acknowledge it in phrases sufficiently rapt? In fine, Sir, if Mr. Kennedy does not retract his defamatory references to me in your columns within a fortnight I shall regard him as impelling me to adopt some other alternative.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
THOMAS DUNN.

No. 5, St. Peter's-road, Mile-end-road,
June 13, 1862.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.

On Friday, the Earl of CARNARVON brought forward the subject of General Butler's proclamation at New Orleans, with reference to the treatment to which women would be subjected who treated the Federal troops with disrespect by word or gesture.

Earl RUSSELL said that it appeared from a statement of Lord Lyons that such a proclamation had actually been issued, but he was not aware whether or not it had been sanctioned at Washington. He believed, however, that the Federal Government would at once repudiate so unjustifiable and so objectionable a proceeding. With regard to the subject of mediation, he had to say that no proposal for joint action in that direction had been made by France to this country. However it might be that at some future period such a mediation might be desirable, he did not think the present a favourable one for adopting such a course. Replying to a question from Lord Brougham, the noble earl added that the Government had entered into communication with that of France with a view to preventing the use of the French flag by slave vessels.

The Oxford University Bill was read a second time, and the Red Sea and India Electric Telegraph Bill passed through committee.

The House then adjourned.

On Monday, after some conversation respecting Garibaldi,

In answer to Lord Lyveden, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said that with regard to the ministerial crisis in Canada he had little or no information beyond that which had been made public. The Ministry had resigned on the Militia Bill, and a new Government had been appointed; but it was not true that the Governor-General had been advised to dissolve the Parliament. He could not but feel regret that so inopportune a moment should have been chosen by Canada to give such an expression of opinion as was implied in the rejection of the Militia Bill, and he hoped that some other bill on the subject would be passed.

On the motion of the Earl of DEVON, the Education of Pauper Children Bill was read a second time, and some other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House re-assembled on Thursday after the Whitsuntide recess.

THE NONCONFORMIST BURIAL BILL.

Lord R. CECIL gave notice that on Wednesday, the 25th of June, he should move to strike out the clauses in the Burial Bill which proposed to permit any service other than that of the Established Church to be performed in parish churchyards.

SEIZURE OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

Mr. CLAY asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the repeated interference of United States' cruisers with British vessels trading to the West Indies, and particularly to the case of the steamer Circassian, in neutral waters, when bound from St. Thomas's to Havannah, and within twenty miles of that port, and what steps it was intended to take in consequence. Mr. LAYARD said that the case of the Circassian was before the law officers of the Crown, and he was unable to give an answer at present.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Lord DUNKELLIN asked if the Government had considered the memorial of the Royal Atlantic Mail Company, and if they had determined on renewing

postal communication between Galway and North America. Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had not yet come to any decision on the subject.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. CORRY called attention to the necessity of increased accommodation for docking her Majesty's ships at home and abroad, and asked what were the intentions of the Government on the subject, especially referring to the requirements of an iron steam navy.

Lord C. PAGET said Mr. Corry's motion embraced a larger extent of dockyard accommodation, involving a considerable public expenditure. He would, however, contend that there was no cause of alarm for the safety of our fleet, even in war time, owing to the want of dock accommodation, with the docks and basins now existing—especially as steps were being taken towards enlarging some of our basins, that at Keyham, for instance, for which a vote had been taken this year. There was a proposal under consideration to increase the basin accommodation at Portsmouth. There were built and building seventeen docks, which would take in all the classes of iron-clad ships which were built and building. It was an important question for consideration whether dock accommodation should not be provided at Bermuda; and it was under consideration whether there should not be a second dock at Malta; and as regarded other colonies, there were in many of them private docks which would be available for the accommodation of the navy. On the whole, there was no such cause for alarm as to want of dock accommodation as had been suggested by Mr. Corry.

Mr. LAIRD urged that the want of basin accommodation caused great additional expense in the navy. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE also urged that our dock and basin accommodation fell infinitely below the necessities of the naval service. Captain TALBOT argued in the same sense. After some explanations from Mr. WHITBREAD, Sir J. PAKINGTON said he thought the object of the motion had been answered, and he hoped that the Government was alive to the necessity of the case which had been stated. It seemed that the chief difficulty of the Government was a financial one, and it was hinted that England could not afford to construct such works as were indispensable to the efficiency of her navy; but that could not be taken to be an effective argument against the necessity which had been shown for providing dock and basin accommodation in proportion to the number and size of our ships of war.

After some observations urging the necessity of greater dock accommodation from Sir J. Hay, Mr. J. H. Philipps, and Mr. G. L. Philipps, the subject dropped.

The House then went into committee of supply.

Several votes connected with the colonial department were agreed to.

THE ANNEXATION OF LAGOS.

On the vote for the Western Coast of Africa, Sir F. BARING, at considerable length, denounced the policy that Government and its subordinates had pursued at Lagos as most peremptory and despotic, and moved that the vote be reduced by the sum for the establishment at Lagos. Mr. GREGORY said that the policy pursued by the Government was the only one likely to arrest the slave trade, and he should warmly support the vote. Mr. LAYARD said that some months ago slavery was the pest of the whole African coast. The Government was either obliged to interfere or give up the efforts to put a stop to the slave trade, and if now withdrawn, the state of affairs would be as bad as ever. Although it was absurd to place slave-hunting chiefs on the footing of civilised Powers, he denied that the conduct of the Government had been either harsh or unjust, whilst it had been so effective in putting a stop to the slave trade. The amendment was withdrawn, and the vote of 4,000*l.* was then agreed to.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.

On the vote of 167,000*l.* for the Consular Service Report, Mr. CAVE asked whether any information had been received as to the condition of the labourers taken from India to Reunion; and complained that they were induced to go there upon pretexts of a very suspicious character, and that the mortality on the passage was so excessive as to excite a belief that it was very little better than the slave trade. Mr. LAYARD said that Government had made every arrangement in their power for the protection of the coolies. Mr. W. E. FORSTER said the object of the Government was a laudable one, for they wished to induce France to put a stop to what was to all intents and purposes a slave trade. He complained that the French Government was relieved of the restriction to which our own colonies were subjected, to obtain labourers from India. After some conversation, the vote was agreed to.

A considerable number of votes were agreed to, and progress was reported.

The Enclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord H. LENNOX moved for the results of the experiments on the Warrior target, which was opposed by the Government, and on a division negatived by a majority of 19 to 16.

Sir W. DUNBAR, on behalf of the Lord Advocate, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the removal of the poor between Scotland and England and Ireland.

The House adjourned at 1.38 a.m.

THE AMERICAN WAR—MEDIATION.

On Friday, in reply to Mr. Hopwood, Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had received no intimation from the French Government with regard to such mediation, and they had no intention at present to intervene.

ARTILLERY.

In answer to Sir F. Smith, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that a 200lb. rifled Armstrong gun had been constructed and proved; and a 600lb. was in course of construction. Another gun by Mr. Lynall Thomas, capable of throwing a 400lb. ball, was being constructed.

CASE OF MR. WATSON TAYLOR.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. CAVENDISH BENTINCK called attention to the case of Mr. George Græme Watson Taylor. He stated that in 1852 Mr. Taylor bought the greater part of the Island of Monte Christo from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He had differences with the commander of a corporal's guard, stationed on the island, who was dismissed. When Tuscany was annexed to Piedmont the same corporal was sent back, and the conduct of the soldiers was such that Mr. Taylor addressed a letter to Sir J. Hudson complaining of their insolence, and asking his interference to obtain their removal. Mr. Taylor was cited to appear before the court in Elba, on a prosecution instituted by Baron Ricasoli, on a charge arising out of these disputes, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under circumstances involving great injustice, while the island of Monte Christo was taken possession of, and Mr. Taylor's property destroyed by what was an act of piracy. He had been unable to obtain redress and compensation from the Italian Government. He urged that as a British subject Mr. Taylor was entitled to the protection of his government, who were bound to obtain redress for him. He moved for papers relating to the matter.

Mr. BOVILL seconded the motion.

Mr. LAYARD said that her Majesty's Government had treated this case, like all others, as one of law; and they acted under the advice of the law officers of the Crown. The prosecution in question took place, not under the constitutional Italian law, but under the Tuscan law, which had not then been abolished, and was carried on by the local authorities. The Italian Government declined to interfere with the course of law, but undertook, in case of condemnation, to grant Mr. Taylor a free pardon, and to pay all expenses, which was done. Mr. Taylor having left the island, a vessel called the Orwell, which had been seized by pirates on board, who it was asserted were in the service of the King of Italy, but who in fact were not, sacked the place; and he denied that the Italian Government was responsible for this act. As to no compensation being made to Mr. Taylor, the Italian Government had referred him to the proper tribunals, to which he did not appeal. If he had done so, and he had not obtained justice, then it would have been the duty of her Majesty's Government to interfere. The law officers of the Crown had given an opinion that there was no case for the interference of the Government.

Mr. B. COCHRANE contended that it was the conduct of Sir J. Hudson which had caused all the difficulties of the case.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed that the present discussion was in the main an attack on Sir J. Hudson, while what was asked was, that the Government should attempt to interfere with the course of law in another country.

The debate was continued by Mr. Kinglake, the Solicitor-General, Mr. S. Estcourt, Mr. S. Beaumont, Mr. Stirling, and Sir M. Farquhar.

Lord PALMERSTON contended that the Italian Government was not responsible for the acts of a piratical body of men; and he detailed the course taken by Lord Russell in the present instance, who in the first place took up the case of Mr. Taylor, acting on the information of which he was then possessed. Still he could not but think that the Italian Government might, especially after the sympathy this case had excited in the House, take it into consideration; and though her Majesty's Government could not ask anything as a right, they would feel pleasure in doing anything which the friendly relations of the two Governments would enable them to do to forward Mr. Taylor's views.

Mr. DISRAELI contrasted the tone of the speeches of Mr. Layard and Mr. Gladstone with that of Lord Palmerston, in treating a question which related to a grievance of a British subject; the latter fully compensating for the tone taken by the former.

If Mr. Taylor's name was Don Pacifico we should not have appealed in vain to the noble lord. (Laughter.) The very recollection of the feats which the noble lord performed in the case of Don Pacifico will animate him now. (Renewed laughter.) The noble lord will say, "I vindicated the rights of Don Pacifico—a stranger and a foreigner—amid the sympathy and approbation of my country—and I will not be backward when the sufferer is an Englishman, and an English gentleman. I will not follow the course which has been chalked out by my colleagues, but in this, as in other cases, I will vindicate the honour of my country and protect the rights of my countrymen." (Loud cheers and laughter.) The motion was then withdrawn.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.

Mr. BOUVERIE, in calling attention to a petition from resident Fellows and Masters of Arts of Cambridge University, respecting the Act of Uniformity, said that the petition went to show that certain provisions in the Act of Uniformity, which required all persons before admission to fellowship to make a declaration of conformity with the doctrines of the Established Church, were, in the opinion of the petitioners, injurious to the University, and the petitioners therefore prayed that those provisions might be repealed. The petition was signed by seventy-four resident fellows of the University, and among them were comprised no fewer than sixteen tutors and assistant tutors of different colleges. The signatures, therefore, were those of gentlemen who were best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, and that opinion was entitled to the greatest weight upon a question of the kind. A few years ago the question was comparatively of no importance; but in the year 1856, upon the passing of the Cambridge University Act, the operation of the Uniformity Act was brought fully into view in reference to the exclusion of Nonconformists from the emoluments of the colleges of Cambridge. Previously to that time a statute of the University, dating from the time of James I., required all who took a degree to sign a declaration of membership of the Church of England, and that was so complete a barrier to all who were not members of the Established Church that it was thought necessary to consider how the Act of Uniformity operated. In 1856 the great barriers to Nonconformists becoming members of the foundation were removed. It was enacted that for the future, with reference to all degrees except in theology, no subscription or declaration should be required. The operation of the Act of Uniformity being then brought more distinctly into view, the petitioners came to the conclusion that it was for the interest of education that another barrier should be taken away. They wished the colleges to be left free. It appeared that if a certain portion of the Act of Uniformity was repealed, then, with the approbation of her Majesty in Council, the authorities of the University would be enabled to deal with the matter in such a way as to them seemed best, and the petitioners were convinced that a wider field should be now opened to those who were to take part in the education of the youth at Cambridge. They had had a most convincing proof of the injury which this statute imposed on them at present. Two of the senior wranglers within the last two or three years were respectively members of the Free Church of Scotland and of the Baptist Church, and, not being admitted to compete for fellowships in the colleges to which they belonged, they had no inducement to remain in the University for the purpose of taking part in carrying on educational improvements. This circumstance attracted the attention of those who took an interest in the progress of liberal education, and they stated that the repeal of the statute would enable them to deal with the matter in a manner beneficial for educational purposes. He knew that it was always supposed that these great foundations of Oxford and Cambridge were pure Church of England establishments, and that the Church of England was entitled to a monopoly of their emoluments. That was true with respect to many of the colleges at Cambridge in the present day, and their statutes under the University Act of 1856 required that their fellows should be members of the Church of England. It was not, however, true with respect to some other of the colleges at Cambridge, which had no such strict limitation of the college emoluments; and there was nothing but the Act of Uniformity which prevented them from electing qualified Nonconformists to fellowships. If the Session were less far advanced he should not have hesitated to propose a bill to repeal that portion of the Act of Uniformity which excluded Nonconformists from fellowships; but he gave notice that it was his intention in a future Session to move for leave to introduce such a bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE said that having been in the House when the University Act was under consideration, he remembered the grounds on which the restriction alluded to was retained. There was no wish to debar any persons not being members of the Church of England from these emoluments, but as the fellows formed the governing bodies of the different colleges, the House decided, considering the University was the great sphere for the education of the clergy of the Church of England, and of the sons of the great body of the laity belonging to the Church, that it would be inappropriate that the governing bodies of the college should be exempted from that test which secured their uniformity with the Church of England, while at the same time admission to the University should be afforded to Dissenters.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.

Sir J. WALSH drew attention to General Butler's proclamation at New Orleans, and asked if the Government had made any remonstrance on the subject to the Federal Government, and moved for papers.

Mr. GREGORY, who had a similar question on the paper, contended that this was a subject on which the House had a right to express an opinion.

Lord PALMERSTON rose, amidst loud cheers, and said:—

Mr. Speaker, appealed to as I have been by my hon. friend, I am quite prepared to say that I think no man could have read the proclamation to which our attention has been drawn without a feeling of the deepest indignation—(cheers from both sides of the House)—a proclamation to which I do not scruple to attach the epithet infamous. (Renewed cheering.) Sir, an Englishman must blush to think that such an act has been committed by one belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. (Cheers.) If it had come from some barbarous race that was not within the pale of civilisation, one might have regretted it, but might not have been surprised; but that such an order should have been promulgated by a soldier—(cheers)—by one who had raised himself to the rank of General, is a subject undoubtedly of not less astonishment than pain. (Cheers.) Sir, I cannot bring myself to believe but that the Government of the United States, whenever they had notice of this order, must of their own accord have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. (Hear, hear.) We received yesterday a despatch from Lord Lyons communicating from the newspapers the paragraph read by the hon. baronet—namely, the order of General Beauregard animadverting on and giving the

text of the proclamation to which reference has been made. There will be no objection to produce that paper. With regard to the course which her Majesty's Government may upon consideration take on the subject, the House, I trust, will allow me to say that will be a matter for reflection. (Cheers.) I am quite persuaded that there is no man in England who does not share those feelings which have been so well expressed by the hon. baronet and my hon. friend. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was then agreed to.

IRISH BUSINESS.

A discussion on the state of Irish business before the House was raised by Mr. LONGFIELD; and Sir R. PEEL stated that, on the whole, the Irish measures had made good progress, and would have made much more but for the disinclination of the Irish members to sit up late to discuss them, and that several of the Irish bills would be given up, but he would endeavour to go on with the Fairs and Markets, the Poor Law Amendment, and the Births and Deaths Bills.

The House then went into committee of supply *pro formâ*, and the other business having been gone through, the adjournment took place.

MEDIATION IN AMERICA.

On Monday, Mr. HOPWOOD gave notice, for the 1st of July, of a motion calling on the Government to take steps to endeavour to bring about peace between the contending parties in America.

THE REVISED CODE.

In answer to Lord R. Cecil, Mr. LOWE said that no appointment of clerks or deputy-inspectors to assist in the examinations required by the new code would be made, as it was not expected they would be needed during the current financial year.

THE LAND TRANSFER BILL.

On the motion for going into committee upon the Transfer of Land Bill, Sir H. CAIRNS moved that it be referred to a select committee, stating that he had no hostile feeling against the bill, but was anxious that some measure of the kind should pass immediately; but he thought that it was desirable that a measure of so much importance should be made as perfect as possible, which could only be done in a select committee.

After some discussion, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the Government, being desirous to pass the bill this session, had come to the deliberate opinion that that end would be best attained by referring it to a committee of the whole House, and not to a select committee.

On a division, the motion for going into committee was carried by 180 to 124.

The House then went into committee on the bill. Clauses up to thirteen were agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

On the report of supply, and on the vote for the British Museum,

Mr. GREGORY expressed a hope that the session would not close without some arrangement being come to with regard to this institution. After a few words from Mr. Coningham, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out that there was some little assumption on the part of Mr. Gregory, to the effect that he could satisfactorily rearrange the Museum. After the division against the bill proposed by the Government, the Government was bound to consider what plan it would now be proper to adopt. Lord H. LENNOX having spoken, the report was agreed to.

On the second reading of the Poor-law Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill a discussion arose, and a motion was made by Lord A. E. HILL for its rejection. Sir R. PEEL said that if the opinion of the Irish members was against it, he would have no objection to withdraw it; and it was accordingly withdrawn.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

At the Guildhall on Wednesday the chief interes was centred in the Social Economy Section, in which, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, a Ladies' Parliament was held, to discuss the question of employment for their sex. The section was crowded during the whole day by a throng of ladies, who filled, not only the area of the court, but the jury-box and the seats for counsel. Some of the speakers, owing to the amplitude of their skirts, found not a little difficultry in getting into the tribune, and, when there, were at the first rather nervous, dropping their voices to a confidential whisper, and searching for scraps of paper which were never to be found. But they soon regained their confidence, and spoke out with a distinctness and animation which might put most young curates, and even some barristers, to the blush. The proceedings commenced with a paper by Miss Emily Davies on "Medicine as a Profession for Women," which was read by Mr. Russell Gurney. The secretary communicated a paper by the Rev. J. S. Howson, advocating the official employment of women in works of charity. Miss Bessie R. Parkes next delivered, in a clear, firm voice, an interesting address, partly prepared and partly extempore, on "The Balance of Public Opinion on Woman's Work." She expressed an opinion that we are now passing through a stage of civilisation in which women are excluded from many occupations in which they are qualified to excel, while they are confined to others, such as factory work, for which they have no aptitude, and which tend to interfere with the true sphere of woman—the household. Miss Emily Faithfull followed with a paper on some of the drawbacks connected with the present employment of women. She attributed the inaccuracy and want of persistent attention with which women were charged to defective education. Habits of unintermittent industry could not be expected to follow a girlhood of negligence. She suggested the establishment of a tribunal to examine and certify as to the attainments of women, and protested against the idea that marriage should be a mere refuge for the destitute. Mrs. Inglis, in discussing the papers which had been read, observed, amidst some applause, that it was woman's own fault if employment was denied her. The sex were so ridiculously afraid of being deemed "strong-minded" or "unladylike" that they shrank from doing true woman-like work. Lord Brougham remarked that the talent of women in debate had been clearly proved, and appealed to some of the gentlemen present to exhibit their powers in the same way; but, whether from timidity or gallantry, the invitation was not responded to. In answer to questions Miss Faithfull stated that she had more applications for work in her printing establishment than she could meet. Mrs. Jellicoe read a paper suggesting the employment of women as supervisors over their own sex in factories. Miss Barbara Corbett reported the progress of the Dublin Society for the Employment of Educated Women. Since last year 200 pupils have attended the classes for book-keeping, law-writing, sewing with the machine, cutting-out clothing, &c. A lucid and able essay on the legal disabilities of women was contributed by Miss Tabor. A paper by Miss Florence Hill, showing that there is a sphere in the colonies for educated women, was read by Mrs. A. Hill; and the report of the Women's Employment Society by Miss E. Faithfull.

The Reformatory Movement underwent minute and earnest discussion in the third department, where Mr. T. Chambers presided, and Miss Carpenter, Miss Twining, Mr. Baker, the Rev. J. Fish, Sir Joshua Jebb, Sir W. Crofton, &c., took part in the debate. Miss Carpenter read a paper in which she urged the importance of the family character in reformatories, and the necessity of a system of "patronage," such as existed abroad, for watching over the boys when they left school. The Rev. J. Fish gave his experience as to the license system in reformatories. The propriety of having a penal reformatory was considered, but the general opinion seemed to be that there was not a sufficient number of incorrigible boys to render it necessary. It was, however, pointed out that children ought not to be allowed to secure their liberty through systematic misconduct, as they had in some cases practically the power of doing at present.

The use of Scheele's green and other metallic pigments in textile fabrics, artificial flowers, and paper-hangings was commented on by Dr. Hill Hassall in a paper in which he forcibly described the baneful and sometimes fatal results which ensue.

EVENING MEETING.

The evening sitting of the Social Economy Department at Burlington House resolved itself into a meeting of the Workhouse Visiting Society, which was established four years ago to promote the moral and spiritual improvement of the inmates of workhouses. Its operations include an industrial home for the reception of girls from adult wards until situations are found for them, a home for the infirm and incurable, and libraries for workhouses.

THURSDAY.

Lord Brougham presided in the Education section, which confined its attention to the education of pauper children. The first in the series of papers on this subject was read by Mr. E. Carlton Tuffnell, who adopted the following views:—1. That all in-door pauper children should be educated in schools apart from the workhouses, and where no adult pauper is admitted; 2. That the schools should be open, under the sanction of the managers, to the frequent visits of persons who take an interest in this class of children; 3. That, in placing the children in service, care should be taken to find them situations far removed from their former associates; and, 4. That homes should be provided for workhouse girls who happen to be out of place after leaving the schools.

In the paper which immediately followed, Miss Carpenter insisted on the right of all children whose education was not provided for by their parents to have that want supplied by the State. Mr. Tuffnell, on the other hand, held that it would be a most unwise course for Government to establish pauper schools, but that private persons should be assisted and encouraged to found them. Some discussion ensued, which eventuated in the adoption of the following resolution, on the motion of Mr. E. Chadwick:—

That it be recommended to the Council to consider the expediency of pressing upon the attention of the Government measures for the extended application of the administrative principles, of which the beneficial results have been displayed in the district schools for destitute and orphan children.

The questions affecting "ragged schools" and "industrial schools, in connexion with national and parochial schools," were passed under review by Mr. Bell and Mr. Shaw respectively.

In the Department of Jurisprudence the Chamberlain of the City of London furnished interesting information with regard to the ancient custom of the city in relation to apprentices.

The department then gave its attention to differences in the laws of England and Ireland, and especially between the marriage laws of the two countries. Mr. Austin and Mr. Montague H. Cookson respectively read papers on these subjects; and, in order that the view obtained by the section of the various laws regulating matrimony throughout the United Kingdom might be as complete as possible, Mr. G. Harry Palmer gave details affecting the "Marriage Law of Scotland," and the three modes of contracting clandestine marriages in that country, from which it appeared that in Scotland a man and woman sitting in a drawing-room, in a railway-carriage, or in a box at an opera, can at this very day contract a valid legal marriage without a note or memorandum or the presence of a single witness, by using any simple form of expression indicating the actual and mutual acceptance of the conjugal relationship.

The third department gave itself up for the day to a consideration of the evils of intemperance and the best means of counteracting them. The papers which attracted most attention were those of Mr. Theodore W. Rathbone, embodying a statement of the views of the Liverpool Committee as to the permanent licensing system; and of Mr. R. M. Parkhurst, putting objections to the Permissive Bill, suggested by the United Kingdom Alliance. Lord Radstock advocated practical measures in opposition to the more sweeping designs of philanthropists, and believed it would not only be possible to get Parliament to pass legislation of a beneficial character, but that many of the leading brewers would co-operate in such efforts. Mr. Pope, the secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, on the other hand, held that all legislation short of actual prohibition had proved, and must continue to prove, ineffectual; and he was content to wait till the country embraced that opinion rather than consent to further imperfect legislation. The concluding paper in this section was entitled "Workmen's Halls *v.* Publichouses," from the pen of Mrs. Bayly, authoress of "Ragged Homes, and How to Mend Them."

The fourth and fifth departments were but thinly attended. In that which makes the public health its especial province, Dr. D. Thompson, F.R.S., offered some remarks on the impurities of the water supply of towns, suggesting the process of boiling as the most simple and effective method of getting rid of them. Other communications followed, among which was a paper on "The Obstacles to Sanitary Progress," by Mrs. Fison. It attracted a numerous audience, and gave rise to an animated discussion, in which several ladies took part. On the motion of Mr. Fairbairn, who presided, a vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Fison.

Mr. Gilbert, in giving some account of the operations of the Society for the Relief of Distress, mentioned that during the prevalence of the severe frost twenty-seven officers of the Guards laboured diligently in the management of soup-kitchens, &c. Mr. Lumley, on the other hand, maintained that charity dispensed by societies could never deal with, or provide for, a mass of destitution, the managers being, moreover, exempted from legal responsibility.

EVENING MEETINGS.

The Jurisprudence Department met again at half-past eight o'clock p.m., at Burlington House, and discussed the papers which had been read at the morning sitting, on the marriage laws of the United Kingdom. The Public Health Section also re-assembled at the same time and place, and occupied itself for a couple of hours with a discussion on sanitary statistics.

The members of the Social Science Congress were sumptuously entertained at the Fishmongers' Hall, on which occasion the wires of the Submarine Telegraph Company were connected with the hall, and messages were despatched from the President and Council, &c., to the Emperor and Empress of the French, to the Burgomaster of Brussels, to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Lords Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow, to which replies were received, much to the astonishment of the guests. The following towns were also spoken with:—Paris, Basle, Vienna, Leopol, Warsaw, Cracow, Brussels, Copenhagen, and Hanover.

FRIDAY.

This was the last day of the meeting of the departments. The most important of the discussions was that upon taxation in the Department of Social Economy, where Mr. Hubbard, M.P., presided. As might have been expected, the views of that section were very far from unanimous; indeed, it would seem as if the ideas of members varied with the geographical position of the localities which they represented, delegates from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Worcester, and other towns, all holding and expressing conflicting opinions. Mr. Macqueen regarded direct taxation in the shape of the income-tax as the mode by which the contribution of every man could be levied with the greatest fairness, certainty, and economy. Mr. Partridge believed that much of the real wealth of the nation, consisting in chattel property, as distinguished from sources of income, escaped taxation altogether. Dr. Martin objected on medical grounds to the total removal of indirect taxation, believing that the immoderate use of tea, tobacco, brandy, and other noxious articles would thereby be stimulated. Mr. Leslie's paper attracted considerable attention. His view was that taxation should be judged as a whole, and the income-tax should correct, and not aggravate, the inequalities of other parts of the system. If indirect taxes pressed too heavily on precarious incomes, that was a reason why direct taxation should treat them more tenderly. Mr. Lesley gave his adhesion to the scheme propounded by Mr. Hubbard, and criticised at some length the grounds on which it had been resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Samuel Morley longed for some plan of taxation which would not leave it to the conscience of the taxpayer to determine the amount which he ought to contribute to the requirements of the State. Mr. Newmarch said we were at present raising from 30,000,000 of people about 70,000,000*l.* of imperial taxation, and 20,000,000*l.* more for local purposes. If an attempt were made to raise this amount

directly, especially by so objectionable a machinery as the Income-tax, the result would be to impose an assessment at the rate of 3*l.* per head on the 30,000,000 of people. Sixty or seventy per cent. of the existing 70,000,000*l.* of taxation were at present levied by perfectly unobjectionable methods. M. Garnier-Pages, viewing the question from a French point of view, said the real object to aim at was to compel Governments to spend as little as possible. What a future was being prepared for France by its present financial policy! The debate was continued till a late hour by Mr. C. Holland, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who criticised the Liverpool Financial Reformers' scheme, and by many other gentlemen. The attendance throughout the day was large, and occasionally the discussion grew somewhat warm.

The Department of Trade and International Law also furnished some interesting proceedings in connexion with a paper read by Dr. Macgowan on "The Foreign Inspectorship of the Chinese Custom-houses." Mr. Alcock in the course of the subsequent discussion said that China now receives a greatly increased revenue from the Custom dues, but that, as all the offices above such low ranks as that of tide-waiter are filled by Europeans and Americans, there is in fact, though not in theory, a great step made towards the establishment of European authority in the empire. Dr. Macgowan considered that this must lead to a continually extending interference, particularly in the civil war now raging, which, however, he regarded as a necessity, and only demanded that it should be watched by a jealous public opinion.

In the Jurisprudence Department there was likewise a capital discussion on the scheme for the concentration of the superior courts of Law and Equity, based upon a paper read by Mr. Thomas Webster, F.R.S. Sir F. Kelly presided, and among those present were Lord Brougham, the Right Hon. J. Napier, the Hon. G. Denman, M.P., &c. Mr. Napier offered some remarks on the subject of a Department for the Affairs of Justice. He proposed to constitute a Board to whom all proposals of law reform should be submitted, placing at its head the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, whose office at present was a sinecure.

The Department of Public Health confined its attention to the subject of ventilation.

The Educational Department rose early. The first paper read was by Miss Boucherett, on endowed schools and charitable trusts. She proposed the partial application of useless or mischievous charities, the income of which was estimated at 101,113*l.*, to the establishment and support of endowed girls' schools.

Mr. J. G. Fitch, one of the hon. secretaries, read a paper on the Educational Collection in the International Exhibition. Mr. J. C. Buckmaster read a paper on the original idea of Mechanics' Institutes, and the application of the "Science Minute" as a means of making these places of greater educational value, by evening-classes in elementary science. A paper by Dr. Hoffman detailed the working of the Kindergarten, or infants' garden and playground, and the Rev. J. Curwen explained the advantages and simplicity of the Tonic Sol-fa System.

In the Third Department, Mr. J. A. Radcliffe investigated the gloomy horrors of suicide, and drew from these sad tables the reassuring inference that the proportion is slightly on the decline, and that England only holds a second or third-rate position in the suicide scale among civilised nations. Mr. J. R. Fowler offered some interesting observations on "Street Occupations, and their Effects upon Children." He believed that the tendency of all these occupations was prejudicial, with the exception of those guarded by judicious rules, such as those of the Shoeblack Society. Several members, including Colonel Cartwright, F.S.A., expressed their opinion that a similar principle of organisation was capable of extension to the trade of retailing papers and pamphlets, which was daily increasing. Mr. W. Pare proposed to suppress predatory classes by levying a heavy tax on those landlords who let their houses to occupants of notoriously bad character. The regular business of the department having been brought to a close, Sir W. Crofton said that in the various discussions which had taken place during the week, an opinion seemed to be unanimously entertained with regard to three points—first, that a penal reformatory, either forming part of a Government prison, or else a separate establishment for refractory inmates of reformatory schools, ought to be instituted; secondly, that the period of licence for youthful offenders in reformatories ought to be extended beyond a month—possibly to a year, as in Ireland; and, thirdly, that there should be an agency under Government, by which habitual criminals could be ascertained, and their antecedents made known to the judge before he passed sentence. It was resolved that a report embodying these views should be drawn up and submitted to the association. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President of the department, Mr. T. Chambers.

CLOSING MEETING.

The proceedings of the association were brought to a close at the evening meeting in Burlington House, over which Lord Brougham presided. The Secretary read the report of the Council, giving a general review of the papers and discussion in each of the sections, and expressing thanks to the various societies and official persons who had given assistance to the association during the course of the meeting. The noble President, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that there had been an addition to the roll of members of a hundred more than at the Glasgow gathering, although there was on that occasion a considerable increase; and that, owing to the extra expenses which had this year been incurred, there was a deficit, to the liquidation of which he trusted the friends of the society would promptly contribute. Mr. H. Roberts, F.S.A., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. A vote of thanks to Lord Brougham, as president, was passed, on the motion of M. Garnier-Pages, seconded by Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., with acclamation, the whole assembly rising to do honour to it. Hearty thanks were also voted to the other officials, and, above all, to Mr. Hastings, the hon. secretary.

On Saturday the members of the association, to the number of 200, dined at the Crystal Palace; Lord Brougham presiding.

CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE BIENFAISANCE.

On Wednesday the Congrès resumed its sittings at Burlington House, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The benevolent and charitable institutions of Spain were described in an interesting paper by the Comte N. de Alfaro. In Spain, as in France, there is no regular Poor-law, but the State associates itself largely with voluntary enterprise in the relief of distress. M. de Baumhauer reported on the philanthropic agencies of the Netherlands, and M. Gustave Moynier on those of Switzerland. A Poor-law system very similar to that in our own country exists in the Netherlands, which is supported by a tax of 750,000*l.* a-year.

Sir Joshua Jebb read a short paper on the means of assistance to discharged prisoners. He expressed his gratification at the change of feeling on the part of the public towards prisoners on their release, and the growing desire to give them a chance of retrieving their position.

The results of factory inspection in Great Britain formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Alexander Redgrave, F.S.S., one of the Government inspectors.

In 1838 there were 4,217 factories, giving employment to 354,684 persons, there being an average of 84 in each shop; while in 1860 the average had risen to 121, as there were 6,378 factories, employing 775,534 hands. Neither had factory legislation interfered with the smaller manufacturers. Machinery and power were frequently let out to tenants in a mill; and the system of joint-stock spinning and manufacturing companies, and of co-operative societies, also prevailed greatly in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The manufacturers themselves, whom factory legislation had not injured, had ceased to be its opponents. Since labour, apportioned to the strength of the child, and never excessive even for adults, had been carried on in well-ventilated rooms, the health of the operatives had not only improved, but their wages had actually increased. On the other hand, in bleachworks and other employments which were not under restriction, and in which long hours prevailed, the rate of wages had decreased. Before the Factory Act few of the children had any opportunity of attending school, but now upwards of 54,000 children were combining labour and education. The three, four, or five hours a day which factory legislation had secured to the operatives were, as a rule, well spent. A remarkable proof that they had improved, not only in mental, but in moral culture, was afforded by the noble bearing under the present distress of the descendants of those who, a few years since, would have denounced the Government and their masters as the authors of their sufferings. They were now able to appreciate the real cause of their destitution, and endured it with self-respect and equanimity.

Lord SHAFTESBURY said he could not refrain from directing the special attention of foreign delegates to this paper, in order that they might impress upon their respective Governments the necessity of adopting measures similar to those which had proved so successful in this country. A royal commission was now engaged in investigating the condition of between 80,000 and 100,000 children, many of whom were of tender years, in those trades which were not subject to factory legislation; and he hoped that, when the restrictions were extended to any other trades, employers would not attempt to defeat them.

THURSDAY.

On this day a paper was read by Mr. H. Roberts, F.S.A., on the circulation of pure and instructive literature, adapted to the capacities and means of the labouring population. It had been found worse than useless, he said, to attempt to check the publication of pernicious literature by recourse to the law, except in a few instances of flagrant immorality. The true remedy for the evil was to counteract it by the issue of publications of a moral and improving character. He enumerated the leading societies which had been established with that object. The oldest was the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (started in 1698). The outlay on the society's publications for the last twenty-five years averaged about 16,000*l.* per annum. The Religious Tract Society was founded in 1799, when it was estimated that there were 20,000 hawkers engaged in selling indecent songs and polluting penny papers throughout the country. Since its establishment this society had distributed 950,000,000 copies of its publications. In 1861 the number was 41,880,000. The British and Foreign Bible Society had published 190 versions of the Scriptures, of which 140 were translations never before printed. The issues of the society last year reached a million and a half of copies. The Pure Literature Society did not publish anything, but promoted the circulation of good books and periodicals. The colportage system had been introduced into this kingdom by several societies, including the Scotch Tract Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Church of England Bookhawking Union.

After a long paper by M. A. de la Rousselière, of Liège, on the means of providing relief for orphan, aged people, and incurables, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., gave an account of the schools and other arrangements for the benefit of workpeople at her Majesty's printing-office. These arrangements comprised schools, some of a voluntary and some of a compulsory character; a co-operative society for the purchase of goods, on which a saving of 3s. 6d. per 1*l.* was thus effected, while superior quality was insured; rowing and cricket clubs, a rifle corps, &c. The self-supporting principle pervaded these measures, and the personal participation of the principal and his family promoted their success.

M. Jean Dolfus read a paper describing the *cité ouvrière* of Mulhouse. Formerly the workpeople, he stated, were lodged in mean, squalid quarters; but dwellings of a superior character had been built, which they could either rent or purchase by the payment of small periodical instalments. Of the 618 houses which had been built, 509 had been sold, and the money paid on them already exceeded 650,000f. The workmen who inhabited these new houses spent much more of their time at home or in their gardens than formerly, and hence a good deal of their earnings was diverted from the *cabaret* to the savings-bank. Co-operative stores, provident clubs, public baths and wash-houses, were also to be found in Mulhouse. M. Dolfus very strongly advocated the necessity of relieving married women from labour and continuing their wages for six weeks or a couple of months after child-birth. The mortality among the children of the working classes was excessive at Mulhouse, as elsewhere, and such a measure would certainly tend to diminish it largely.

Lord Shaftesbury hoped the hint which M. Dolfus had thrown out would not be lost. Factory labour was bad not merely for the women, but for the children, and the maladies which beset the latter in consequence were terrible to contemplate. It was a frequent practice for women so engaged to dose their infants with Godfrey's cordial, black drops, "quiet," "comfort," and such drugs.

Among the papers read was one "On the Manchester Unity Friendly Society," by Mr. C. Hardwick, of Manchester. It was stated that the Unity was the largest self-governed society in the world, comprised 335,145 members, and enjoyed an annual income of 350,000*l.* through subscriptions.

At the sitting on Friday a most interesting paper, by Miss Florence Nightingale, on "Army Sanitary Reform under the late Lord Herbert," was read by Mr. H. Roberts, F.S.A. The writer expressed her indignation at the manner in which "camp vices" are regarded as inevitable, and protested against a system of "regulation" which would leave all the temptations as they are, if it did not aggravate them, Miss Nightingale says:—

> The Government can prevent open infamous trading in prostitution, as they do other open infamous trading. They can prevent open temptations to vice, as they can prevent open temptations to crime. They can do these things, both for the civilian and the soldier. But for the soldier they can do more. They can do as the Committee on Soldiers' Homes recommended. The men's barracks can be made more of a home, can be better provided with libraries and reading-rooms; separate rooms can be attached to barracks where men can meet their comrades, sit with them, talk with them, have their newspapers and their coffee, if they want it, play innocent games and write letters.

Sir H. Verney advocated the employment of soldiers in industrial occupations, as on the continent.

In the course of some observations on the late census of the blind and deaf and dumb, Mr. J. T. Hammack mentioned that the proportion of blind people in the whole population of the United Kingdom was one in 1,000. In England the number was 19,200, and the proportion to the population one in 1,046. Of the deaf and dumb there were 19,000 in the kingdom, or about one in every 1,600. It was resolved to appeal to the Government to grant a commission to inquire into the condition of the blind and deaf and dumb, and the prevalent causes of those maladies.

The Committee on Neglected Children reported that, in its opinion, they ought to be separated from their parents if they fell into criminal courses; that they should, if possible, be spared the exposure of a public trial, in order that they might more readily resume their place in society; and that the expense of their education should be borne by the parents if they had means, or, if not, by the parish. The report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee on Compulsory Education was next read by M. Visschers. There had, it appeared, been great diversity of opinion in the committee, and the report, which, while recognising the necessity of providing free education for the poor, expressed disapproval of compulsory attendance at school, was adopted only by a majority. M. Visschers moved that it should be confirmed by the Congrès. An animated, not to say fierce and fiery, discussion ensued, in which MM. Robert, Foucher de Carviel, Pascal Duprat, Wolowski, and others, took part. Ultimately, after a great deal of confusion, which the President in vain strove to repress, a vote was taken, when the report of the committee was carried by a majority of 19 to 12.

A warm vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury, who has devoted much valuable time and attention to the affairs of the Congrès, closed the proceedings.

In one of the latest days of Fox, the conversation turned on the comparative wisdom of the French and English character. "The Frenchman," it was observed, "delights himself with the present: the Englishman makes himself anxious about the future; is not the Frenchman wiser?" "He may be the merrier," said Fox; "but did you ever hear of a savage who did not buy a mirror instead of a telescope?"

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We are glad to observe that many of the articles and departments to which we ventured to direct the reader's attention at an early stage of the Exhibition are now beginning to attract general and close observation. The cause, as one of our daily contemporaries has correctly remarked, is the magic shilling, and the best exemplification of it was on the great holiday occasion of Whit-Monday. It was out of the question to make much use of a note-book on that day; but we could not help observing with pleasure that the principal portion of the mechanics present, avoiding, or barely noticing, as "rather pretty things in their way," the Koh-i-noor and its fellow-brilliants, directed their steps to the departments more immediately illustrative of human ingenuity and progress in science and art. This is as it should be; for these men form the great Social Science Association by the aid of which venerable theorists compile papers and advance propositions.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to remark that the South Kensington Museum was also a great source of attraction during the holidays, and especially on Monday, and that the Museum of Patents had more than its usual holiday number of staid, earnest-looking artisan visitors, many of them explaining to their children the nature of the works around them. We noticed one wife and mother fast asleep, with her baby on her knee; and before we had time to turn away she was roused to the realities around her by the arrival of her husband and three fine lads whom he had been instructing in several branches of art—especially, we observed, in that of drawing sweet sounds from pianos, in which he was, doubtless, proficient. There was no ill-nature on the good woman's face; her Whitsuntide pleasure was in knowing that her children were learning to be men. In the Museum the character of the visitors was slightly different from the Exhibition; but it was, nevertheless, a sober character and an English one. We have before been astonished at the number of children and young people who stroll to this building on the free days; but during these holidays our former experience was eclipsed;—every department was crowded, and the orderly way in which the younger visitors deported themselves was worthy of the highest praise. In the "People's Park," at Salford, there are, or were, two or three years ago, notices to the effect that "the people are expected to protect what is their own property." We were curious to see whether the same notice, although unwritten, was understood and regarded in the South Kensington Museum; and we thought it was. We did not observe, among even the youngest visitors, the slightest tendency to mutilate, or even handle, the articles before them. There seemed a general pleasure in beholding them, and there will, some day, we doubt not, be a valuable return made to the Nation for throwing open to all her children the treasures of this fine collection.

But to the more immediate subject of our paper—the International Exhibition, and its probable influence on the future of men. For to this view all else must give place. It is not the number of artisans who visited it during Whitsun holidays, nor the *crowd* of fashion that promenades its vast galleries on Saturdays, that most determines its character and usefulness. It was doubtless a great sight to look down from the galleries, on Whit-Monday, upon the mass of life below. It was like an ant-hill, the human units having apparently as little relation to each other as the ant units would have. None but Londoners would have dreamt of walking about in such a crowd, and making themselves at ease in it; but Londoners are human ants *par excellence*, and the greater the crowd the greater the pleasure—to them. However they contrived to avoid knocking their heads against each other was a puzzle to us; but they did manage it somehow, and appeared in admirable humour with themselves and all mankind. There was by no means the same zest among the country visitors. They were less ant-like; they kept together in little groups, and talked to each other, side by side; nay, in some tances there might even have been observed two persons arm in arm—contrary to all rules of ant-hills. But as for making a *real* day of it at the Exhibition, why, it was out of the question. We throw this out as a hint, lest some who selected this day for their first visit should conclude to make it their last. We could remind them that it *was* Whit Monday, and that all London was on holiday. We question that the pleasantest female face in all this metropolis could smile sweetly enough to induce a cobbler to patch her boot on any Whit-Monday, even though she had vowed to commence a pilgrimage to Rome on that very day, and though he was among the humblest of all *Pio Nono's* sons. It would doubtless be, "I respects the Holy Father, but I ain't a-going to mend boots on Whit Monday." Excellent, therefore, as this day would be to the Commissioners and M. Veillard, we would not illustrate by it the presumed lasting benefits of the Exhibition; nor would we have it taken as a specimen of shilling-day comfort. The five-shilling days are the favourite ones to the "upper ten thousand;" the half-crown days "pay the best;" but the shilling days, we believe, will be most prolific in lasting results. We one day observed three or four artisans giving close attention to the merits of a "cross-cut saw," and questioned much whether it was ever looked at by the "Five-shillingers." We were stopped by another group, with the good, broad Lancashire,—"Maister, can ye tell us wheare t'machinery is?" It was a great pleasure to answer "Yes," and partly lead the way to that interesting department.

The models and machinery are at last favourite departments; and who knows what the results may be? Not, the reader will perceive, that the fine arts are disregarded by working men, but that each class of workmen after a general observation of the entire Exhibition appear to settle down to minute examination of the department which more immediately concerns them. Thus cabinet work is closely inspected by cabinet-makers, who comprehend without much trouble the best work exhibited in that department, and have only left for them to comment upon the elegance of design, the perfection of workmanship and the amount of labour bestowed upon the productions. With the machinery, of course it is different. Here may be seen invention on invention, and ideas altogether new, or carried out in a manner altogether new, and affording lessons of the greatest importance, not in execution merely, but also in the ideas and improvements that underlie them.

We have been much disappointed in our search for practical and instructive specimens of house-carpentery. This branch of art—among the most important—is virtually unrepresented. Why has not some skilled workman illustrated "Nicholson's Carpentery," divested of all its geometrical and technical intricacies? Why have we not rafters—"hipped," "groined," &c., showing all the principles of "roofing"? There are instruments for striking an elipse, but how is it that there are no models showing how the elipse may be worked into a material fact in building? We dare venture to affirm that a dozen models showing the construction of various kinds of roofing, and the manner in which each roof should be "struck out," would have been among the most valuable articles in the Exhibition. For instance, it is well known that roofing-timber for a building in which all the angles are irregular must sometimes be constructed in the carpenter's yard, far from the destination of the roof, and that a large number of even good practical workmen have not the slightest idea how the lines are drawn, so that what "fits" in the yard shall fit on the walls of a house. Now, if a roof could have been shown in parts—each "Principal" or rafter by itself, and then, in another model, exhibited complete, and surmounting a building, with plain, practical directions marked out on a large board, we think carpentery would have been represented by a valuable School of Art. And so in other branches of carpentery that we might name. There are models of ships, of steam and other engines—indeed of machinery of all kinds, but no real attempt, that we have seen, to exhibit "Nicholson" reduced to practice. We throw this out as a hint to enterprising young carpenters. If they cannot overtake the Exhibition of 1862, they can assist to place house-carpentery on an equal footing with ship-carpentery, and improve themselves and their fellows in all branches of a noble art. To return, however, to the articles exhibited.

The choir screen for Hereford Cathedral—a most magnificent work—has its own band of admirers; and Dent's large clock has a group of what Jonathan would call "wide-awake" mechanics round it from morning till night. Nothing could be better adapted for instruction in clock-making. The mystery is all simplified by this and kindred monsters in the Exhibition, and the only danger is that the art of watchmaking may seem too simple, and the great clock induce persons unskilled in mechanics to attempt to "cobble" clocks. The marine models are also now objects of daily interest, and they are worthy of it. The Admiralty displays a great variety of models, sections of ships, &c. Indeed, models of all our most celebrated ships may be seen, and the old compared with the new—the Saucy Arethusa with the Warrior, or with the Northumberland, now building by Messrs. Mare and Co. The model of this latter is a splendid work; that of the former, and of her Majesty's yachts, we can only say are perfect models, conveying all the properties of the originals. We were much interested with Wood and Rogers' method of lowering boats—which seems to possess all the desired qualities of the apparatus for that purpose. The students of war will pay more attention to Captain Coles' cupola ships, the models of which are also exhibited; but, necessary as these may be, we turned, [and saw with pleasure, that others were there before us,] to Martin's anchor, to Denny's models of ocean and river steam-boats, and to the numerous models of lighthouses, which represent the efforts made to save life and extend commerce. We also observed a somewhat curious model of an invention for superseding ship paddles by what the inventor (Mr. Aston, a barrister of the Middle Temple) calls Paddle Discs. The question is a most interesting one, but how Mr. Aston's patent answers the purpose we cannot conceive. The "Paddle Disc" is composed—say, for instance, of three discs, each like the top of a man's hat cut out, and then the centre of that taken away, until a circular rim only is left. These discs apparently are placed parallel to each other, and all the transverse parts of a paddle are dispensed with. It has long been a settled conviction amongst scientific men that the ordinary paddle is radically defective and false in principle. Hence the screw, which in a manner supplanted the "rowing" of the paddle by something not unlike "sculling." Now, if Mr. Aston can produce the propelling power of the paddle and escape that defect of the lift which gives a sort of backwater motion to it, he has in some measure solved the difficulty—only we don't yet see how he does it. Several plans have been adopted to secure this object, but, we believe, more aid deemed satisfactory.

The Gallery of Paintings is still crowded, but on ordinary days not inconveniently so. It is curious to observe how nearly, both here and in the Sculpture Gallery, natural taste accords with high-art criticism in the verdict passed upon the several works. The finest paintings never seem to lack admirers; and in many cases the admiration is given quite irrespective of any knowledge of art or any promptings from those who have it. The beautiful marble statue (2,663), in the Roman Court, "A Boy sleeping under a veil," is seldom passed without expressions of pleasure, and many a hand is laid on it to discover whether the veil is really marble or muslin. 2,671, "The Shepherd and his dog"; and "The Sybil," &c., are pointed out by friend to friend as "just like life." We have not yet referred to the beautiful statue (unnumbered, though reported to represent Garibaldi's daughter—probably because the General's bust on a medal hangs from the neck), but we would now advise our readers not to pass it without observation. It may be called "The Girl reading," and there is no chance of mistaking it by this name. The marble statue (2,427) we have mentioned before, and just allude to again, because we think it more beautiful every time we look at it. In pottery there is a statue of James Watt in the department of Messrs. Copeland, of Bond-street and Stoke-upon-Trent, which is very suggestive and good, rising, as it does, out of potter's clay; a fact, however, which we suppose must be rather creditable than otherwise to the statue, since that highly-respectable person, our first parent Adam, rose from something nearly akin to it. A statue from the same "mould" is in the South Kensington Museum. The pottery of Messrs. Copeland is altogether very beautiful; but it would be unjust to say that it is more beautiful than others in the Exhibition.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess Alice, made his first visit to the International Exhibition on Monday, and was somewhat mobbed by the people. The Viceroy of Egypt has also been a frequent visitor.

The attendance at the Exhibition during the past week has been as follows:—Wednesday, 52,690; Thursday, 39,298; Friday (2s. 6d. day), 27,860; Saturday (5s. day), 14,967; Monday, 41,436. The receipts for the last week were 13,289*l.*, against 12,943*l.* in 1851.

The juries are now busily engaged in their labours, but it is not stated when the prize lists will be published. The jurors in the wine and liquor department have had to taste 158 distinct specimens of rum from Jamaica alone, and nearly 4,000 different kinds of wine!

The foreign excursionists are beginning to make their appearance in large numbers. On Friday, a numerous party arrived from Austria. The fare from Vienna and back, with a short stay in Paris, including theatres and other amusements, is 16*l.* The Italian Government had made arrangements for bringing over a select number of workmen—in parties of about a dozen—and special commissioners have been appointed to conduct them through the Exhibition, an example which, no doubt, will be followed by other Governments.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The mail steamer Scotia, which arrived at Queenstown on Saturday morning, brings news from New York to the morning of the 4th inst. Her advices report a severe engagement in front of Richmond, but it is difficult to say with which side the advantage rests. The New York journals hail the event as a great victory for the Federal arms, sealing the fate of Richmond, but the world does not generally attach much weight to the military opinions of American journals. It appears that on Saturday, the 31st ult., the Confederates, taking advantage of a severe storm, attacked the right flank of General M'Clellan's army. General Casey's division, which was in the first line, "gave way unaccountably and disunitedly," or, in other works, was completely routed, and the Confederates, for the time, had the advantage. They captured guns and baggage, but the appearance of two divisions under Generals Heintzleman and Kearney checked their advance. Meanwhile General M'Clellan was labouring to get two more divisions across the river. This was accomplished, and the fresh troops drove the Confederates back at the point of the bayonet. On Sunday morning, the Confederates attempted to renew the attack, but they were repulsed at every point. The importance of the engagement may be judged from the fact that 1,200 Confederates were left dead upon the field; while the Federal loss in killed and wounded is, on their own showing, 3,000 men. The Federals seem to have gained all the ground lost by General Casey, and it is said that their advance now occupies a better position than before. It is alleged that the Confederates were unable to rally their troops after the battle, and retreated to Richmond. During the whole of the engagement on Sunday morning Professor Lowe's balloon hovered over the Federal lines at an altitude of about 2,000 feet, and maintained successful telegraphic communication with General M'Clellan at his head-quarters. It is asserted that every movement of the Confederate armies was distinctly visibly, and instantaneously reported.

Richmond still remains unassailed, and protected by an army which General M'Clellan admits to be superior in numbers to his own, but which is asserted to be, and possibly is, demoralised and discouraged, and aware that the ultimate capture or surrender of the city is but a question of a few days.

General Banks appears to have retrieved his late defeat. He had recaptured Front Royal, taking 150 prisoners. The Confederate army at Richmond is said to number 200,000 men, and it was believed that a bloody battle would be fought there.

The papers record the rapid and successful march of General Fremont a hundred miles across the mountains of Western Virginia to the support of General Banks. Fremont came up with the Confederates under General Jackson within five miles of Strasburg and endeavoured to force an engagement, but Jackson declined the offer or the opportunity, and continued his retrograde movement, leaving Fremont to occupy Strasburg unopposed. It seems probable that the result of this achievement will be his junction with Banks, the re-occupation by the Federals of the whole valley of the Shenandoah, and the capture of Jackson's army; the same that so scared Washington and the whole North lately.

The Federal fleet is reported to be preparing to attack Charleston. The attack on Mobile is said to have been postponed until after the return of the Federal fleet from the Mississippi expedition. It is now said that the Confederate retreat from Corinth was accomplished in the most deliberate manner. Troops were moving out of the place six days before the evacuation, and the Confederates did not leave a single gun. They removed all their baggage and their sick. The whereabouts of Beauregard and his army appears to be still a mystery to the Federals.

It is officially announced that Acting Brigadier-General George T. Shepley has succeeded General Butler as military commandant of New Orleans.

FRANCE.

The French troops in Mexico have, there is now no doubt, sustained a serious defeat near Puebla, and it is said that their communication with the coast is cut off. Orders have been given by the Government to prepare ships of war to convey troops to Mexico. The *Patrie* of Monday evening states these reinforcements at 5,000 men. In the Corps Législatif, on Monday, an additional article to the budget was presented, opening to the Ministers of War and of Marine a credit of fifteen millions for the expedition to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, though the report is doubtful, that the French Government has resolved to dissolve the Chambers immediately after the close of the present session, in order that the elections may take place before the bishops return from Rome and inflame the people with their descriptions of what they have seen in the Holy City.

MONTENEGRO.

MOSTAR, June 15.

Dervisch Pasha has returned to Bilecia on account of being short of provisions and water.

The Montenegrins have again attacked Niksich, but were repulsed.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of to-day publishes an Imperial decree appointing the Grand Duke Constantine Namiestnik, and the Marquis Wieloposki Chief of the Civil Government and Vice-President of the Council of State. General Luders is ordered to continue to discharge the functions of Governor until the arrival of the Grand Duke. It is said that the mission of Constantine to Poland, goes the length of a real Constitution, that of 1815; restricted in some respects, enlarged in others.

A correspondent of the Brussels *Indépendance* states that Russia has signified her willingness to recognise the kingdom of Italy if the Government of Turin will undertake to prohibit any organisation of the Polish refugees upon Italian territory. This resolution is said to be made known in a despatch of Prince Gortschakoff.

ITALY.

On the 14th the President of the Chamber read to the House a proposition, signed by many members, for an address to the King refuting the calumnious assertions in the address of the bishops assembled at Rome, and again proclaiming the rights and will of the State with respect to Rome. Signor Ratazzi said that the act of the bishops had not modified the convictions of the Italians on the Roman question, and continued—"If the Chamber considers the proposed address useful I shall not oppose its adoption." After a short discussion the Chamber adopted the proposition, and deputed five members to draw up the address.

All the persons detained in custody at Alexandria have been set at liberty.

ROME.

The cardinals and bishops assembled in Rome have, in their address to the Pope, delivered an unqualified manifesto in favour of the temporal power. They declare that power necessary to the Pope's independence and spiritual influence, they express approval of all the Pope has done so far to maintain the rights of the Holy See, and they exhort him to persevere in his resistance to every encroachment. This address is said to have been drawn up by Cardinal Morlot and Cardinal Wiseman. The original draft is said to have been modified because its expressions against Piedmont and her allies were too violent. The address is signed by twenty-one cardinals and 244 bishops.

At the ceremony which has just taken place at Rome, the church of France was represented by six cardinals, nine archbishops, forty-two bishops, and two thousand lower ecclesiastics.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of the Belgians has again been ill with a pulmonary affection, but is now much better.

In the Federal army, the Methodists are said to have 313 ministers, holding different positions, military and clerical.

The Virginia Legislature had appropriated 200,000 dols. to remove the women, children, and decrepit persons from Richmond to a place of safety.

Mrs. Nancy Smith has been elected mayoress of Oskaloosa in Iowa. There was only one male candidate, and he had fewer votes than his female rival.

Advices from Naples speak of a fresh eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The mountain is throwing out lava towards Pompeii, and ashes on the Portici side. The atmosphere of the city is charged with electricity—an ordinary symptom of volcanic eruptions.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 18.

AMERICA.

(Per Hibernian, *vid* Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, June 7 (Morning).

The Confederates have evacuated Fort Wright.

It is reported that the Federal fleet has passed Fort Randolph *en route* to Memphis.

The late engagement before Richmond was more severe than was at first reported, the Federal loss being now estimated at 7,000 men. The Confederates claim the victory. General J. Johnston is reported to be seriously wounded. Gustavus Smith now commands the Confederates before Richmond.

General Halleck reports that General Pope is thirty miles south of Corinth, and is pushing the enemy hard. He had captured a large number of prisoners.

General Jackson has made a successful retreat.

Vicksburg papers of the 31st ult. report that Vicksburg had not been taken.

The Federal Navy Department has ordered the construction of fifteen more gunboats.

The Senate has passed the Tax Bill. Cotton has been taxed by the Senate at half a cent per lb.

Mr. Sumner has offered a resolution in the Senate that the appointment of military governors for Southern States was contrary to the Federal constitution and laws.

(Later by telegraph to Farther Point.)

NEW YORK, June 7 (Evening.)

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says it is reported that the Federal gunboats had passed the Confederate batteries on the James River below Richmond, and that the Monitor had passed through the obstructions sunk in the river by the Confederates. This report is not yet confirmed through any other source.

The Kangaroo and City of New York sailing hence to-day, take out 1,000,000 dols. in specie.

(Latest by telegraph to Cape Race.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE FLEET, NEAR MEMPHIS.

NEW YORK, June 9 (Morning).

A naval engagement has taken place on the Mississippi, near Memphis, resulting in the destruction of the Confederate fleet. All the Confederate vessels were destroyed but one. Memphis surrendered immediately afterwards, and is now in possession of the Federals.

Southern papers state that the Federal forces, 2,000 strong, had landed on James Island, opposite Charleston, under cover of a gunboat, and that some fighting had occurred, in which the Federals were repulsed. A late despatch from the Confederate general, Girl, says, "The enemy is now in front of me under cover of his gunboats. An advance is imminent."

It is stated from Southern sources that Fort Morgan, commanding the entrance to Mobile, was attacked on the 14th inst.

NEW YORK, June 9 (Evening).

General Fremont has occupied Harrisonburg. Beyond Harrisonburg he came upon General Jackson, fell into an ambuscade, and suffered heavy loss. Jackson was expected to make a stand at Fort Republic.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 17 (Evening).

After speeches from several members, the general discussion on the Budget in the Corps Législatif was brought to a close to-day. The first article of the Budget was agreed to. The public debt, and the respective budgets of the Ministries of State, Justice, and Foreign Affairs were also voted.

ITALY.

TURIN, June 17.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Carzio inquired of the Government what foundation existed for the report spread by some of the journals that France had proposed a solution of the Roman question in consideration of the cession of Sardinia. Signor Ratazzi expressed his astonishment at such an inquiry, and energetically denied that there was the slightest foundation for the rumour.

The Chamber passed the Government Bill for the Alexandria Railway.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, June 17.

The Scandinavian students left this city to-day, after the final banquet given in their honour at the University. They passed in procession from the University to the harbour, the distance of an English mile, through densely crowded streets. All the houses were decorated, and ladies threw flowers from the windows as the procession went by. There was immense general rejoicing.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 17.

The following official statement has been published to-day:—"The Government, desiring to strengthen the ties which connect the colonies with the mother-country, has determined on progressively granting prudent reforms, until all inconveniences have been removed, and both the mother-country and the colonies are governed by identical laws."

In Congress, yesterday, the dissent of the Opposition members prevented any vote being taken upon the expedition to Mexico.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, June 16 (Evening).

The Servians expect reinforcements from the peasantry in the vicinity. The Turkish troops are endeavouring to compel the Pasha in command of the garrison to assume the offensive.

BELGRADE, June 17.

The town is now being bombarded from the citadel.

SEMLIN, June 17.

The bombardment of the town of Belgrade by the Turks commenced at nine o'clock this morning. Several parts of the town are in flames. M. Garaschnin has summoned the country people to the assistance of the citizens.

MEXICO.

Reports from Key West to the 30th ult. state that a Federal frigate from Vera Cruz had brought information that the French had been repulsed by the Mexicans, and were retreating on Vera Cruz with heavy loss.

CANADA.

A telegram from Quebec, dated June 7, says that the Canadian Parliament will rise on the 9th instant. The Railway Amalgamation Bill (?) has passed both Houses, after undergoing considerable modification. The new tariff, increasing the duties on tea, sugar, and other articles, will probably come into operation on the 9th instant.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE announced the death of Earl Canning, and paid a high tribute to his great qualities, by the exercise of which he had preserved to this country her dominions in the East; and in doing which he had sacrificed but not thrown away his valuable life. He was sure that the House would greatly appreciate the loss which it had sustained.

Lord Chelmsford, Lord Brougham, and Lord Lyveden also expressed their regret and sympathy.

Various measures were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, at a morning sitting, the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was recommitted and passed through committee; the Lunacy (Scotland) Bill also passed through committee.

At the evening sitting, Mr. DILLWYN gave notice of a bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools.

Mr. HUBBARD called attention, in connexion with the income-tax, to the action taken by the Government on the "Two Millions Fortification Loan Act of 1860," and also to the effect of the tax on the rents of encumbered landed property. He moved for returns showing the unequal pressure of the tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the motion had joined two subjects as separate and incongruous as it was possible to bring together. The right hon. gentleman defended and justified the course taken by the Government in the arrangements of the loan. After some observations from Sir F. Heygate, Mr. P. Urquhart, Sir H. Willoughby, and Sir S. Northcote, the motion for returns, with some modification, was agreed to.

Sir F. SMITH moved for a commission to inquire into the policy of the military occupation of the Channel Islands, and the practicability of ensuring their safety against foreign invasion. Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that he was unable to accede to the motion, which implied that it was not politic to occupy the Channel Islands, and that it was impracticable to defend them against invasion.

The House was counted out while the hon. gentleman was speaking.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors at the Exhibition yesterday was:—By season-tickets, 5,392; by payment, 48,524; total, 53,916. Among the distinguished visitors were the Prince of Wales, Princesses Alice and Helena, Colonel F. Seymour, and Lady Cowley. It is in contemplation by the Corporation of the City of London to give an entertainment in honour of the International Exhibition on a scale of extraordinary splendour.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was small, and the trade ruled firm, at fully Monday's quotations. There was a moderate show of samples of foreign wheat. In most descriptions sales progressed steadily, and previous rates were well supported.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of the Council."—Next week.

"W. Bean," "Veritas."—We have not space for their letters this week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

SUMMARY.

A SANGUINARY but indecisive battle—a counterpart of the engagement at Pittsburg Landing—has been fought before Richmond. The Confederates appear to have carried off the honours, if such they may be called, of this contest, but the Federals have secured a more advantageous position in front of the Southern capital. The murderous conflict on the last day of May and the first of June—in which it is now admitted the Northern army lost no less than *seven thousand* men—does not promise to have any material influence upon the ultimate issue. It is quite possible, however, that the Federal combinations, their superiority in artillery and in trained troops, united with the embarrassment in which General Jackson, lately within eighty miles of Washington, has been placed by Fremont and Banks, will soon oblige the abandonment of the Confederate capital. But the South can still carry on a protracted war. Her two great armies are almost intact—that under Beauregard having been withdrawn in great order and without loss from Corinth, and the heats of summer will check the advance of her foes inland through a hostile country.

Whatever may be the delusive hopes and fanaticism of the New Yorkers, all who have American connexions on this side the Atlantic have made up their minds to a protracted war, to the indefinite withholding of the cotton of the South, and to a very short crop this year. It is fearful to read of the mutual hatred of North and South—the stern resolution on one side; the desperation on the other. Contemning the negro, the Federals have nevertheless raised a "Black Brigade" of 800 men, to which the Confederates propose to respond by levying a negro army of 10,000 or 20,000 men to fight the "Yankee niggers." So high is the war feeling in the North, that Mr. Benjamin Wood, a representative of New York in Congress, was afraid to deliver a speech prepared in favour of negotiation, and had it printed as a pamphlet.

This morning's telegrams report the destruction of the Confederate fleet in the Mississippi, the evacuation of Fort Wright, and the surrender of Memphis to the Federals. On the other hand, General Jackson has not only escaped the toils of General Fremont, but drawn him into an ambuscade and inflicted great loss on his troops. The forts that guard the approaches to Mobile and Charleston have been attacked without special result; the Washington Government not being anxious, it is said, to capture these cities at present, and thus release their Confederate garrisons to join the main armies. The Tax Bill has at last passed the Senate.

There is at present not the slightest hope of any good result from European offers of mediation, and on Friday last Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston promptly denied the prevalent report that France and England were about to step in between the maddened combatants. The French press, however, still cherish the idea; and perhaps when a midsummer sun compels a suspension of active operations, especially if Richmond by that time be evacuated, the North may be disposed to listen to the Emperor Napoleon's suggestion for an armistice with a view to negotiation. Meanwhile it is gratifying to find that the Federal Government have anticipated the verdict of Europe by superseding General Butler—the author of the infamous order relative to the treatment of the ladies of New Orleans—in his post as military commandant of that city.

There is now no doubt whatever that the French expedition to Mexico, instead of marching in triumph on the capital, has been repulsed with heavy loss near Puebla, and was in retreat to Vera Cruz. It is probable that this disaster will have serious consequences for France, if not for the Imperial dynasty. Large reinforcements are being hurriedly despatched from Toulon, large credits have been promptly voted by the Corps Législatif, and a very uneasy feeling prevails in France at the first issue of this unpopular enterprise. To conquer Mexico, and afterwards hold it—the Archduke Maximilian already having declined the Imperial bait—will be a heavy drain on French resources at a period of great financial difficulty. While this matter is in hand there is little hope that the Emperor Napoleon will withdraw his troops from Rome. What need *now* that we should be laying our plans to spend some *twelve millions* on fortifications to keep out the French?

Fresh troubles are brewing in South-Eastern Europe. The strong sympathy felt by the Servians for the Montenegrins in their conflict with their hereditary foes, the Turks, has burst the bounds of armed neutrality. Sanguinary conflicts between the two races within the walls of Belgrade have been followed by the bombardment of that city by the Turkish garrison that holds the citadel. By the last accounts part of the town was in flames, and the surrounding population had been summoned to the aid of the citizens. Unless Austria once more intervene, the semi-independent Principality of Servia will assuredly throw off, once for all, the suzerainty of the hated Turk.

The discussion raised by Mr. Corry last Thursday, when the House of Commons reassembled after the Whitsun recess, on the alleged necessity for increased dock accommodation for the Royal Navy, reveals the hollowness of the cry for retrenchment that has been raised on the Conservative benches. Mr. Disraeli, perhaps, did not countenance this ill-advised act of his subordinate, but Mr. Corry was supported by Sir John Pakington, who had only a few evenings before, at the Merchant Taylors' dinner, insisted upon the imperative need of a reduction of expenditure. The Secretary to the Admiralty eagerly seized the opportunity, not only of showing that the demand was groundless, but that the Government are in this instance more careful of the public revenue than their opponents. The worth of Conservative professions of economy will be still better tested next Monday, when the fortification scheme is to be considered.

On Friday Mr. Bouverie brought to light some facts which do honour to the University of Cambridge. He presented a petition from seventy-four Fellows of the University, including many tutors, for a repeal of the provision of the Act of Uniformity which requires all persons, before admission to fellowship, to make a declaration of conformity with the doctrines of the Established Church. It is not an imaginary grievance. As is well known, two Nonconformists who have within the last two or three years carried off the honours of senior wrangler were excluded from fellowships by their conscientious objection to sign the test. The petitioners ask that the various colleges may be free to deal with such cases, on the ground that the restriction is injurious to the University, though if their proposal were carried out, some of the colleges would, by their statutes, still be closed to Nonconformists. Mr. Bouverie's statement seems to have been favourably received, but he refrained from bringing in a bill on the subject in consequence of the lateness of the Session, but promises to do so next year. The only ground on which this concession is resisted is the pretended fear that the monopoly of the Established Church in the government of the University would be invaded, if not endangered!

The Government are showing some vigour in pressing their measures of law reform. On Monday night Sir Hugh Cairns failed to stop the progress of the Land Transfer Bill, which, with its sister measures, is now likely to become law. They will be a valuable instalment of law reform.

On Friday last the two Congresses of Social Science were closed, after a session of unsurpassed interest and success. Many of the papers read, and the discussions that followed, throw no little light upon some of the most difficult problems that await solution, especially on the questions of prison discipline, reformatories, neglected children, and the dwellings of the poor. The ladies had for a whole day one department almost to themselves, and acquitted themselves with more than the expected credit. They have now fairly taken their position as active and speaking members of the association. One of the best acts of the Social Science Congress was the adoption of a resolution strongly recommending to public favour the Ladies' Sanitary Association, whose very valuable tracts are admirably adapted to instruct our working population on matters intimately connected with their social well-being. We should be glad to learn that they have been circulated by the hundred thousand. In the International Congress—largely composed of foreigners—the subject of compulsory education was hotly debated, and a resolution in its favour rejected by only a small majority. The incident is a proof of the backward views of our intelligent neighbours, who will, however, we hope, have learnt from their contact with English ideas and experience that the State is the worst agent for carrying out schemes of social regeneration.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

ANOTHER Governor-General of India has fallen beneath the exhaustion consequent upon onerous responsibilities, incessant work, and a climate trying beyond most others to the constitution of Europeans. Lord Canning is no more. It is but a month or two since his return to England, and his admiring countrymen had indulged the hope that the reviving efficacy of his native air, combined with perfect rest, would soon restore to him that physical vigour upon which his work in India had made fearful inroads. But it was not to be. The remedy came too late. The noble lord protracted his stay in the East, and continued his exhaustive labours, beyond the recuperative limits of Nature; and when at last he came home, he came only to die. It is a sad and suggestive event, and, laid side by side with several others of a like mournful character, it would appear to indicate that to accept the Viceroyalty of India, with the purpose of conscientiously discharging the duties it imposes, is but to set out on the road to a premature grave.

Of all men who have filled the office of Governor-General in India—and many of them have been men of extraordinary ability—Lord Canning has achieved the greatest success. He was selected by the East India Company, or rather his nomination was accepted by them, without the least foresight of coming disaster, and, probably, without the least perception of the peculiar qualifications which fitted him to meet and triumph over it. He had scarcely taken possession of his post before the Sepoy mutiny exploded like a volcano and shook the very foundations of British rule in India. Whether the noble lord fully appreciated the magnitude of the danger which suddenly confronted him, or whether, misled by the blind confidence of "Old Indians," he deemed it but a passing thunderstorm, the calm self-possession he displayed in that awful crisis, loudly as it was denounced by the press both at home and in India, contributed not a little to save the tottering empire. He well understood the duties of his position. He refused to surrender his judgment either to the bewildering influence of terror, or to the hot impulse of passion. As the rebellion displayed its hideous features, and unfolded its gigantic proportions, he coolly but resolutely made his preparations to encounter it. In the very midst of its fury, he manfully protested against all unworthy methods of subduing it—and when, at length, he had got it under his feet, he would allow no vindictive excitement to make him forget the claims which humanity has upon a victor. The courteous, the urbane, the polished viceroy, took up his position at once upon grounds which he knew that the last unbiassed judgment of the wise and the good would approve, and he stood there sublimely immoveable, undismayed by the stormy passions which raged around him.

The mutiny quelled, the last spark of rebellion trampled out, he set himself to construct anew the foundations of British rule in India. As a wise master-builder he drew out his design, and took steps to realise it. His was not the genius that originated the formative and remedial measures which have so completely altered the character of British government in Hindostan. There had not been wanting, long before his time, reformers who had put their finger upon the chief evils which cried aloud for removal, and who prescribed the means and measures necessary to the development of Indian capabilities. But his was the merit of having brought to the highest office in that magnificent dependency, an inflexible purpose to govern it with a view to its own benefit, an impartial desire to adjust the rightful claims of all races, and a clear and intelligent perception, and a wise appreciation, of the means by which a foreign political dominion might

be reconciled with justice to vanquished princes and subject populations. The power of Lord Canning lay in his moral sentiments rather than in his intellectual endowments, and the main secret of his success is to be found in the righteousness of his purpose, and in his unswerving honesty in giving it effect. No doubt, he had his personal ambition, but it was not to gratify that that he shaped the course of his administration. He was far from insensible to the wants and wishes of England—but he would indulge neither by giving his high sanction to injustice. He looked at the problem given him to solve as a whole, and in all its bearings, and he admitted no solution which compromised the interest of one race at the expense of another. It was this simplicity of purpose which gave him indomitable courage where others had hesitated and quailed—it was this disinterestedness which qualified him to discriminate between real and spurious proposals of reform—and it was this which united cautiousness in the practice of statesmanship with breadth and boldness in its plans.

When the noble lord left India, followed by the eulogies and good wishes of all classes of its various popuiation, he may well be excused if he looked back upon his work with a feeling of exultation. Contrasting the Peninsula as he left it with what it was when he first reached it, and calling to mind the tempestuous seas through which he had successfully steered the bark of British supremacy to the haven of peace and the borders of prosperity, he might turn his face homeward with the proud satisfaction of having fairly lived down the obloquy with which his too impatient countrymen had assailed his name, and of having earned a solid and enduring reputation without having sacrificed to it anything which justice, honour, or religion, had bade him retain. But, alas! although not a grain of idolatrous incense had been thrown upon the altar of his service, he had laid thereupon most costly sacrifices. His beautiful, accomplished, and pious lady, the intelligent sympathising sharer of his anxieties, his toils, his hopes, and his triumphs, had been laid in the silent sepulchre, just at the moment when his release from office was at hand. His own health, to a far more serious extent than had been at first suspected, had been undermined. He reached England without either strength or care for the ovation which he had deserved—and he rushed into privacy to meditate awhile, and then to die. It seems a hard fate—but, probably, all that he most cared for had ceased to make a demand upon his attention. The joy of his life was gone — the purpose of his labours was achieved—his work was done—his reputation such that he could confidently hand it over to history and posterity. So far as time was concerned, what more remained? Nothing to which he would be likely to cling with a tenacious gripe. His name—an honoured one before he illustrated it—will be held in proud remembrance by his admiring and grateful country, and will be inscribed in England's catalogue of great and worthy men as the rebuilder of British empire on the continent of India.

THE FORTIFICATION JOB ONCE MORE.

ON Monday night next, Sir G. C. Lewis is to ask the House of Commons for authority to expend a further sum of money (1,200,000*l.*) "for the construction of works for the defence of the Royal dockyards and arsenals of the ports of Dover and Portland, and for the creation of a central arsenal." The Commissioners on Coast Defences, who, as is lucidly demonstrated by Sir Morton Peto,* made their original Report in the teeth of the scientific evidence laid before them by the most eminent civil and military engineers, and to whose recommendations we are indebted for the waste of some millions sterling upon forts as certain of proving useless as they are of being costly, were, of course, selected as the most competent authorities to sit in judgment upon their own scheme, revised by the light of the naval engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor at Newport News, America. Their first conclusion having been clearly a foregone one, not merely unsustained, but positively overthrown, by the evidence they took, it was hardly to be anticipated that further consideration would induce them to reverse that decision; and perhaps this will best account for the reference of the recent American experience to their practical wisdom. They report, as we have already mentioned, to the effect that they see no reason to alter their original recommendations, and the War Secretary is about to ask the sanction of Parliament that the works may be proceeded with.

Will the Palmerston Government succeed in obtaining what they want? We fear they will. The present House of Commons will be as indisposed to reverse the decision at which they formerly arrived as the Commissioners on Coast Defences, and we suppose we are doomed, under the guidance of the Premier, to exhibit to Europe the melancholy spectacle of a first-rate nation, which claims to take the lead in all that conduces to civilisation and religion, throwing away twelve millions of money upon useless fortifications, while a large section of her manufacturing population is rapidly sinking into pauperism.

We have to put violence upon our sober judgment to extort from it an admission that any Power has, or is likely to have, the remotest design upon what we are aiming to defend. We have, in the next place, to force ourselves into a belief that, supposing such a design to be entertained, all the vast preparations essential to even a chance of its success, may be made with such profound secrecy as to keep us in ignorance of it until the moment arrives for carrying it into effect.

We have further to impose upon our credulity the conviction that an enemy will attempt a landing at impossible places, such as Dover, in order that we may have the pleasure of constructing elaborate works to put a check to his madness. We have to determine upon continuing the location of our arsenals and depots upon spots as exposed as possible to the enemy's means of destruction, and, having done so, to construct at an enormous cost, forts which, according to the most authoritative engineering testimony, "are almost as likely to facilitate the destruction of their defenders as of an enemy." We are going to arm them with great cannon to throw shots of 300 pounds' weight, and because Sir W. Armstrong, and Captain Cowper Coles think that ships, if kept moving, will be very difficult to hit therewith, we propose to move the guns by hydraulic machinery, by which the Commissioners believe that "greater facility will be obtained," not for moving weighty artillery, but, for "obtaining a better aim at a ship." We are about to do all this, though the experience of the Americans, both at Newport News and New Orleans, has proved that iron-plated ships can run by such forts, even within range, with all but absolute impunity. In a word, after having collected irrefragable evidence to prove that fixed defences as against floating ones, in the new science of naval warfare, are not only useless but may prove absolutely pernicious to those who use them, we are about to act upon the unsupported *dictum* of the Commissioners on Coast Defences, appointed by the Government, and to build away as much money as we can at Spithead, the Needles, the Isle of Wight, Portsdown, Gosport, Hilsea, and Southsea, for the defence of Portsmouth—at Straddon, Maker, Devonport, and Antony, for the defence of Plymouth—at Milford Haven, Portland, Gravesend, Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork—and we are going to do this with the strongest engineering evidence before our eyes, that they will be untenable.

Are our people infatuated? Will nothing disenchant them from Palmerstonian fascination? Why, ten years hence we shall be a derision to ourselves, as we already deserve to be the laughing-stock of Europe. But it is no use to rail. We cannot "rail the seal from off the bond." Men's follies are their direst punishment. We have been mad for defences, and it will be well if defences do not in the long run draw down upon us worse evils than any of those improbable ones, against which we have been persuaded to half ruin ourselves by our preventive constructions.

* *Observations on the Report of the Defence Commissioners, with an Analysis of the Evidence.* By Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. for Finsbury. London: W. Mitchell, military publisher, 39, Charing-cross.

MARTYRS ENROLLED AMONGST SAINTS.

COME with us, reader, to that Eternal City whither all roads once led—the ancient seat of widest empire and centre of the most enduring civilisation. Come with us to the famed cathedral of St. Peter, on the morning of Sunday, June the 8th. We cannot be too early—for thousands have risen at daybreak to be there betimes. Come, as the dawn is stealing, in solemn pomp, more sad than gay, as Nature's splendours ever are, across the purple ridges of the Apennines, and glancing on the cupolas that still droop their shadows on the Tiber and its everlasting hills. Pass with us, by virtue of the privilege that knowledge is imagination universalised, through the gate of St. Maria into the transept of this stupendous fane. Ushered by Court chamberlains through an avenue of soldiers, Papal and Swiss, we pass to our allotted places of observation. It is three hours before the great ceremony will commence, but there is much to see. The eye would not tire of peering into the vast obscure of the dome, and along the mighty nave, over a sea of human heads and faces, overlooked by life-like effigies and sculptures, were the growing daylight suffered to enter. It is carefully excluded, and an artificial illumination sought to be created in its stead. There are 15,000 candles, each weighing four pounds, it is said, arranged within the dome and along the bars of the lofty roof, to make "a dim religious light" appropriate to the grand ceremonial of the day. These are lit by a process which excites and almost alarms the spectators—men or boys being lowered from above by ropes and planks to apply the tapers. There is just light enough to discover the vastness of the building, and the multitude—a multitude numbered at 50,000, and including men from nearly every country under heaven. In the privileged seats, there is the discrowned King of Naples, with his Queen, and her brothers and sisters. There are the diplomatic representatives of nearly all the Powers but England—and she has a consular representative among the members o that less imposing but more useful body. The smoke of incense mingles with the smoke of candles, and the high altar glows like the stage of some vast theatre. As in ancient Rome, the pageant is Imperial in its proportions, and the audience typify a universal dominion.

But the Cæsars were never carried to the Capitol in such a procession as that which now makes its stately way through the crowd that opens and kneels as the chief figure is borne into sight. First come youths of the city schools and hospitals; then monks of eighteen orders; then the secular clergy of the city suburbs, with their acolytes and alumni—the parish priests, the perpetual vicars, the canons of the collegiate churches, and countless other descriptions of clergy, all vested in their sacerdotal garments, and bearing crosses, banners, bells, and canopies; then members of that mysterious tribunal which has power to decide on the beatification of the dead, blessing standards and other insignia; then the officers of the Papal chapel—the clerical body-guard of the Pontiff, so to speak; then the grand distinctive features of the procession—mitred abbots, bishops, archbishops, patriarchs, and cardinals, 400 mitres in all;—such an array as even Rome has not presented for centuries. Finally, the Pope himself is carried in his chair of State—an old man of mild, benignant aspect, holding a wax taper in his left hand, while with his right he scatters blessings on the multitude. Truly it is a great congregation! These prelates have come from over sea and land; from countries that, like our own, long ago renounced subjection to the Papal power; from countries that, like China and India, seem as fast locked to-day as when Christendom sent thither its first preachers, in the bonds of Paganism; and from countries that, like the American and Australian States, have been born into existence long since the Reformation menaced the Papacy with the doom of Antichrist. The spectators are no less cosmopolitan. In all known languages, they murmur their greeting to the visible head of their Church. But they all join in singing the same words—speaking many languages on earth, but holding only one towards heaven—the hymns in which St. Ambrose and others have framed the devotion of many generations. These priests and people chant, intone, and sing the *Veni, Creator Spiritus*, and the *Te Deum*. But that is not yet. The Pope has first to alight at the high altar, and there pray. Then he has to be carried to his throne, and to receive the homage of the prelates—offered by a kiss upon the hand, knee, or foot, according to their rank. This accomplished, the special ceremony of the day begins. The Cardinal Procurator demands that the twenty-nine Japanese Christians, who were put to death by crucifixion in 1597, and beatified in 1627, may now be formally enrolled in the catalogue of the Saints. This demand is made three times—in the interval, invocation arising from the singers, accompanied by the multitude—invocation of spiritual light and guidance. Do you not feel, reader, that on the ocean-like swell of those thousands of voices, clothing with melodious thunder words that have for centuries been sacred to the imagination and the heart of Christendom, reason is caught up as into a chariot of the winds, and you have entered a region that hovers, like a mid-heaven, somewhere between sense and faith, between the sensuous and spiritual? Neither can we descend till, the Pope having pronounced the desired *dictum*, the loftiest hymn of all joins its reverberations with those of cannon from St. Angelo, and the ceremony closes with the celebration of the rite most sacred in the esteem of Catholics, but common to every Sunday in the year.

Alas! alas! that all this should be, as we too surely feel it is, much more of a political demonstration than a religious festival. Doubtless, to thousands of devout hearts in that assembly, perhaps even to the Pope himself,

there is a spiritual meaning in this splendid pageant. It may be that earnest believers in the divine right and mundane necessity of the temporal power of the Papacy, regard the idea of canonising these Japanese martyrs, more than two hundred years after they were declared entitled to the honour, as an inspiration vouchsafed to the Church in a great emergency. We will not say a word to deride or even to disparage such a belief. It is but part of a great system of belief which, however alien from our own convictions, is yet sacredly dear to many human souls. Neither will we dwell upon the fact that the political Powers whom it is designed to impress by this great demonstration are likely to be profoundly incredulous of its religious reality. But we would commend to Catholics,—especially to English liberals of that communion,—the contradiction which this event itself affords to the dogma it is intended to support. A Church that can muster four hundred prelates,—that is to-say as imposing in council as in the days of Leo and Luther—that holds in its hand the hearts of millions of people—that has a strong minority of devoted adherents in every Protestant country—how can such a Church need any temporal power for the exercise of its functions? There were French, Italian, and English prelates at the celebration—was not the last-named more free to attend than the first or second, though France and Italy are Catholic countries. Only while the Pope is a temporal sovereign,—a political potentate among political potentates,—is there any risk of collision with temporal powers. Let him give up Rome to the Italians. They will make him welcome to the Vatican and to St. Peter's; his religious pageants will lose none of their solemnity or splendour; his voice will be none the less regarded, in heaven or on earth, when he pronounces who shall be enrolled among the martyrs and the saints.

PLEASURE-MAKING.

A poor business, a dull business, a wearisome business, and, generally, a most unsuccessful business, is pleasure-making—very near akin to a planned attempt to get up lively spirits when your nervous system is deficient in tone, or your dearest friends are in trouble, or your circumstances are out of gear. Of course, nobody admits this. People whom pleasure-making has made downright savage, cannot be convinced that they have done their best to cheat themselves and have failed. They go on repeating, in the intervals of frequent gapes and yawns, "What a delightful day!" And they go to bed with the notion that they have had one. And yet, if you could induce them to analyse their sensations at every successive five minutes of the day, they would discover little else than a many-linked chain of anxieties, disappointments, civil hypocrisies, feigned bursts of enthusiasm, and real fatigue. The fact is—only it is one that we never care to recognise—that pleasure cannot be manufactured, cannot even be hunted down and caught like a butterfly—that it comes when it lists, often when least expected—that it stays as long as surrounding conditions tempt it to stay, and no longer—and that while it remains it so gladdens all hearts that no one has leisure to reflect, much less to exclaim, "This is pleasure!" The maiden is free enough of her favours where she takes; but when wooed, and in proportion to the earnestness of the wooing, she is shy and capricious.

A good dinner is a very enjoyable thing, but seldom or never to the man who resolutely sets about "getting up" a good dinner. Were it customary or possible for your cook to sit down with you to the elaborate entertainment he or she may have prepared, there would certainly be one of the company upon whom the treat would be thrown away. Even the work of carving for a large company takes off the edge from the one's relish of food, and flattens the exhilaration of mutual converse. Whenever we make a business of pleasure, pleasure is sure to sink down into a business. The more pains we take, the more intent we are, the more perfect our arrangements for compassing the end, the more certain we are to miss it. When William the Fourth was crowned, we recollect hearing of a gentleman from the country having been seized with a temporary mania to witness the coronation procession. He purchased a seat in one of the stands erected in Palace-yard for the occasion, and, fearful lest the crowd should prevent his access to it in the morning, he took possession of it over night. Excited expectation conspiring with the novelty of his position, kept him thoroughly awake till towards noon next day. He saw the multitude assemble, the military take up their posts, and all the successive changes which indicated the near approach of a gorgeous and solemn ceremonial. But he had drawn too freely upon his physical strength. There is a point of compulsion beyond which Nature refuses obedience. The point in this instance was reached a few minutes before the procession started, and when it passed by the stand on which our country gentleman sat he was locked in the arms of a sleep that would not let him go. The incident fairly illustrates the position we are aiming to establish. There are some things which fly from you the more resolutely they are courted—sleep is one, pleasure is another.

Take pic-nics, for instance—one of the most popular but fallacious forms of pleasure-making in this country. We suppose it is rather for the excitement of the chase, than for the worth of the prey, that pleasure is hunted after this fashion—for frequent experience must have taught the British people, that, on this soil at least, and under these variable skies, it is very rarely caught. The charm, we suspect, lies chiefly in the preparation—partly too, perhaps, in the ecstacy of relief with which people reach home when all is over. Young persons, no doubt, can delude themselves into the persuasion that there is something singularly pleasant in eating cold fowl and ham from off a table-cloth spread on the damp ground, in drinking champagne under dripping umbrellas, in carrying on gentle badinage with their limbs cramped in a waggon, or their backs bowed under an inverted boat, in singing part-songs to the whistling wind, or in merrily dancing ankle-deep in wet meadow-grass. And where the spirits are naturally buoyant, and the company is judgmatically assorted, we do not deny that pleasure will sometimes look in upon a pic-nic, not merely in spite, but by reason, of inconveniences, incongruities, and *contretemps*. But even in this case, the pleasure comes not of the design but of the frustration of it—not of the preparations, but of the utter derangement of them. No one would think of regarding as a constituent element of a pleasurable pic-nic a soaking day on a hill-top, although occasionally pleasure surprises excursionists under these contrary circumstances. Should all go off in entire conformity with the *programme*, the party becomes unaccountably dull and flat, and it is only by doing *outré* and foolish things that they can delude themselves into a conviction that they spontaneously effervesce with glee. The best test of the reality of the pleasure supposed to be felt on these occasions is, as we have already intimated, the state of mind in which one reaches home. If the returned holiday-maker kicks his dog, is cross with the children, and grumbles at the supper, or if he throws himself into the nearest chair and utters an exclamation of thankfulness that all is safely over, you may rely upon it that he did not find, however he may think he did, what he sallied forth with his friends to seek—namely, a day's pleasure.

We have no intention of depreciating pleasure as such. It is a thing to be valued in its own way. Men who affect to despise it are not to be implicitly believed. But pleasure is one of those good things that is not to be sought for its own sake. Pursued as an end it eludes us. Man cannot construct the net which may be safely warranted to catch it. It is within no one's reach. Its haunts are known to none. It generally comes as an attendant upon something quite distinct from itself—with honest labour, with timely and appropriate self-sacrifice, with benevolent enterprise, in the pursuit of health, in the very centre of a circle of duties—it comes unbidden, when the things we busy ourselves with have shut it out from our thoughts and purposes. It wins its pair of gloves by kissing us when we are not awake to its charms. It hides itself when we look for it—dodges us and keeps out of reach and sight when we rush hither and thither to find it—but drops in and puts its arms round our neck when we are most intent upon duty, and is often closest at hand, nay, behind the very door, when, if thought of at all, it would be thought to be anywhere but where it is.

It is a difficult distinction to draw in practical life—but it is capable of being drawn—that, namely, between choosing to adopt a line of conduct under a confident expectation that pleasure will be found in it, and aiming at pleasure as an end by means of adopting that line. The difference may be illustrated by the homeliest of incidents:—A man walks every day for health along a particular road, and he prefers to do so because in some part or other of that road he has often met one whom he delights to see. His main object is health, and the pleasant encounter with his friend, if something more than accident, does not result from any provision or purpose of his own. But suppose, forgetting health, business, decorum, he makes it his leading design to come across the path of that individual subject of his affectionate regard, and lurks about, at all times of the day, with the sole view of an hour's intercourse, making that his pursuit which before was only incidental to it—and you will catch sight of the distinction we have attempted to state. Suppose further, that the man's friend, not at all indisposed to meet and converse with him for awhile when his object was something else, should resent as an unwarrantable liberty, or disapprove as a puerile folly, being looked after as health or duty was looked after when first they met—and a notion may be gained of what we mean when we say that although men may pretty certainly meet with pleasure in particular lines of walk, and may set out upon them in reasonable anticipation of that meeting, yet as soon as they change their purpose, and take such and such a direction for the exclusive or even preponderant end of their exertions, they are sure to be doomed to disappointment. We may seek recreation, and in recreation we may, nine times out of ten, perhaps, find pleasure; but as soon as we set about finding pleasure as our object, using recreation only as a means to it, we shall almost invariably and of necessity miss it. And this is the gist of the disquisitional rigmarole we have put before our readers in this article—that pleasure-making is a sorry business, and scarcely ever answers.

THE LATE REV. JOHN BURNET.

The Rev. John Burnet, though to the last an especial favourite amongst Nonconformists, attained the zenith of his reputation as a philanthropist and public advocate of civil and religious freedom, many years ago. For many years after the Reform Bill he was perhaps the most conspacious representative of Dissenters—certainly the best known to the statesmen of the day. At present time the recollection of the eminent services, and the large space he once filled in the public eye, is not so vivid as it ought to be. How largely he was mixed up with every movement of the times in favour of truth and progress, the following imperfect sketch of his career will help to indicate:—

The Rev. John Burnet was born in Methven-street, Perth, April 13, 1789. He was of Highland ancestry, both on the father's and mother's side. His father, Mr. William Burnet, was of an Aberdeenshire family; his mother, Ann Campbell, a devoted Christian, was of the Breadalbane branch of the clan Campbell, and belonged to a family who were ruined in consequence of the part they took in the Rebellion of 1745. She was born on the field of Culloden, and was deaf, probably owing to that circumstance. After that battle his grandfather, Donald Campbell, lay concealed for weeks among the hills, enduring many hardships and privations, with his wife and infant daughter. They succeeded in eluding the strict search made for concealed rebels after the battle, but every member of the family was not so fortunate, and one—his great uncle—was afterwards beheaded at Carlisle. The estate of the family at Lochaber and all their property were of course forfeited to the Crown. When the fortunes of Prince Charles Edward became desperate, and all further efforts on his behalf were abandoned, several of the family gave in their adhesion to the Government and enlisted in the army. Three afterwards fell at the siege of Quebec—his grandfather being in attendance upon Wolfe when he was killed—while the field of Maida was fatal to several others. The late Lord Breadalbane, to whom the circumstances of the family, and the cause of its ruin were well known, gave the right of salmon-fishing in a certain part of the Tay to John Campbell, uncle to Mr. Burnet, who found the fishery very lucrative, and established himself in Perth, where he became a merchant of high respectability. Mr. Campbell's son, who died a few years since, was Mr. Burnet's last blood relation.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Burnet consisted of a son, the subject of this notice, and two daughters, who died in infancy. Mr. Burnet received his early education in the High School of Perth. He afterwards attended the High School at Edinburgh. Thus early his sturdiness of character were manifested by walking in the day from Perth to the capital, a distance of forty miles, at the commencement of the session, and returning in the same way. As a boy he was remarkable for physical energy and vigour, great independence of character, and a thirst for knowledge on every subject within his reach. Twice in early life he had a narrow escape. He was knocked down by one of a troop of cavalry escorting some Irish rebels to Fort George, as they were descending the hill at Perth, and his arm was broken by a horse trampling upon it. On another occasion he stood in front of a gun when a salute was being fired, and was afterwards picked up with his face blackened and hair singed. This accident is believed to have affected his sight in after life.

At the time when the volunteer movement was so general throughout the country, in consequence of its threatened invasion by the first Napoleon, Mr. Burnet, then a youth, threw himself with characteristic ardour into the movement, and joined the Royal Strathmore Volunteers. He seems to have attracted the notice of his officers by his capacity for military matters, and he acted with great credit for a time as adjutant of the regiment. At that period general officers of distinction were frequently at Perth, and the volunteer regiments were reviewed by them. Mr. Burnet's recollections of these times were very vivid, and he often dwelt with keen interest on the history and characteristics of such men as Lord Cathcart, his son the late Sir George Cathcart, Lord Lynedoch, Sir David Baird, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, &c., &c. A partiality for military science certainly adhered to him through life, a fact which must be familiar to all who

were much in his society. He was, nevertheless, for many years on principle a firm and zealous advocate of permanent and universal peace, and moreover, a conscientious member of the Peace Society, whose cause he frequently and prominently advocated in public.

At what precise time Mr. Burnet's mind opened to the truth of the Gospel is not accurately known. He was then in the habit of attending the ministry of Mr. Finlay, St. Paul's, High-street, Perth, and afterwards that of the Rev. Andrew Thompson, D.D., in St. John's, who commanded his highest admiration and esteem. When Mr. Burnet's religious principles became decided, it was the opinion of some friends in the neighbourhood of Perth that his character and talents would fit him for eminent usefulness as a public teacher, and, with this impression, they gave him liberal pecuniary assistance, of which he ever retained a grateful recollection. Among the friends who assisted him in this and other ways, were Alexander Murray, Esq., of Ayton, and the Rev. Mr. Willison, of Forgandenny, a clergyman of the Scotch Established Church. He often spoke with deep gratitude of the kindness of Mr. Scott and Mr. Anderson, both of Perth, who gave him gratuitous instruction on subjects essential to his education for the Christian ministry.

In the year 1807, the late Rev. William Orme settled at Perth, and for years Mr. Burnet enjoyed his friendship, and reaped the benefit of his valuable instructions. When he began preaching, an incident occurred which made a permanent impression on his mind. The minister of the church sat in the pulpit with him, and when he had somewhat exceeded the usual limit, pulled his coat-tails, and intimated that it was time to conclude. Mr. Burnet took the hint, and ever afterwards preached short sermons. He always had a great objection to long services.

In the year 1815, Mr. Burnet left Perth and went to Dublin. At that time the liberation of Greece was exciting considerable public attention and interest, and Mr. Burnet was desirous of devoting his energies to preach the Gospel in that country. But the providence of God directed otherwise. Some circumstances occurred which rendered it necessary for him to visit Ireland. Shortly after leaving Perth for Dublin, it was arranged in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society, that Mr. Burnet and another young minister should preach for a time, the one at Limerick, the other at Cork. It was found, however, that, owing to a mistake, Mr. Burnet's place had been taken by the Cork coach, and his companion's by that for Limerick. So easy were they on the matter of their respective destinations, that they agreed to abide by the mistake, and Mr. Burnet proceeded to Cork, where, his services proving acceptable, he was invited to remain, and take charge of the Independent congregation meeting in Cook-street. He consented, and for fifteen years laboured with great energy and success, not only in Cork, but in many parts of the south of Ireland. During his ministry in Cork, Mr. Burnet collected funds for a new chapel, and a handsome building was erected in George-street. He was also the means of building a chapel in Mallow. But his labours, as we have said, were not confined to these localities. He continually visited the other towns and places in the South of Ireland preaching in the courthouses, market-places, and frequently in the halls of the resident nobility and gentry—all the Protestants gladly giving him the requisite facilities. On these journeys he had usually a free pass by the mails and coaches, but he travelled a good deal on horseback.

The extensive and accurate information thus obtained by Mr. Burnet on the general condition of the country, and especially on the state of the Roman Catholic population, was soon to be turned to public account. In 1825 he was summoned to England to give evidence on the state of Ireland before a committee of the House of Lords. The reply he sent to the first summons was characteristic—he could not come over, as he was unable to get supplies for his pulpit. Finding, however, on receipt of a second summons, that he must go, he went, and remained in England several weeks. His early friend, Mr. Orme, at that time settled at Camberwell, brought him to that suburb, and introduced him to the friends there, who were much gratified with his visit. His labours among the Catholics in Ireland had given him an introduction to the Protestant nobility, and when in England they frequently invited him to meet those interested in that country. In this way he became early acquainted with many of the public men of the day. It has been hinted that at this time tempting offers were made to him to become a clergyman of the Established Church, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, was declined. One incident connected with his first visit to England amused him much. When the committee of the Lords had concluded their labours, the question arose as to the payment of the witnesses' expenses. The Primate of Ireland and the bishops were offered five guineas a-day, and at the instance of the then Irish Secretary, Lord Palmerston, who seems to have had a partiality for Mr. Burnet, it was finally decided that all the witnesses should be paid alike.

Mr. Burnet, in company with Mrs. Burnet, a daughter of the late Mr. Hexham, of Cork, and who died in 1856, again visited England in 1826, and subsequently in 1829. On these occasions he greatly assisted his people at Cork in the erection of their new chapel by obtaining subscriptions among his influential friends on this side the Channel, which cleared off the building debt. He had previously succeeded in getting from the corporation of Cork a freehold site. On these visits Mr. Burnet frequently appeared on the platform, where he soon obtained great popularity. The appearance at public meetings of Mr. Burnet, of Cork, was hailed with delight, and never failed, in theatrical phrase, to "draw a house." Nor is this surprising. During his residence in Ireland he seemed to have imbibed the national vivacity and humour, and his Irish experience afforded him a wide field for illustration and anecdote when he spoke in public. Camberwell was generally his place of sojourn when in England. On the death of Mr. Orme in 1830, the church, then assembling in Mansion-house Chapel, unanimously invited Mr. Burnet to succeed him, and in September of that year he was publicly recognised as the pastor of that church. The friends in Cork parted with him with great reluctance, and expressions of regret at his leaving Ireland were not confined to his own people. Though he was continually engaged publicly and privately in controversy with the Catholics, on his leaving Cork a deputation waited upon him to express their regret at his departure. This compliment was well deserved, for Mr. Burnet was from the first a warm and unflinching advocate of Catholic emancipation and of justice to Ireland. While in Ireland he published the substance of some lectures on "The Deity of Christ," which, with a small tract on "The Authority of Pastors in the Church, with Remarks on the Office of Deacons," were the only works he published. Mr. Burnet's antipathy to writing was well known to many a correspondent who had difficulty in obtaining replies to their letters. Probably from the same cause the world has lost the fruit of much of his ripened wisdom.

Scarcely was Mr. Burnet settled in London than he found his services and experience in great request on public questions. He took an active part in the agitation for the abolition of the slave-trade and slavery, in which he was associated with Wilberforce, Brougham, Zachary Macaulay, Lord Macaulay, Sir T. F. Buxton, and other philanthropists. His labours in committee were continuous and valuable, and his good sense and sound judgment were not seldom needed in the conduct of this great movement. He went frequently on deputations to the Government, and was obliged to spend much time at the House of Commons, to be near the anti-slavery leaders in all times of difficulty, and by this means became acquainted with the leading public men of the day, who admired his straightforward character, readiness, and humour. Among the latter were Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Burnet also had frequent intercourse with the late Duke of Sussex, who showed much respect for his judgment and opinions, and often detained him for hours, in conversation of a confidential nature, and on a great variety of subjects. He was besides frequently appealed to by members of the Whig Government for information on subjects connected with the opinions and interests of the Nonconformist body. It was about this time that the *Times* newspaper, in a leading article, indicated Mr. Burnet's high position as a public man by remarking that the time would come when there would be as much rivalry in England for the honour of having produced him as there was among Grecian cities for the birth of Homer.

It is remarkable that Mr. Burnet was never in the least degree, spoiled by the position he obtained in public life, and the deference paid to his opinions by distinguished statesmen. He ever preserved a singular simplicity of character, and never seems to have thought of advancing his own interests. His celebrity and sound judgment, as well as his peculiar gifts as a speaker, marked him out as a fitting representative in Parliament. At one time many of his friends, conspicuously the late Joseph Sturge, were anxious to get him into the House of Commons to represent the cause of civil and religious freedom and philanthropy. Ample means were forthcoming both to pay the expenses of an election, and to maintain him in independence. But John Burnet could not accept a position, which would, he thought, fetter him as a public man, and the scheme was reluctantly abandoned. Until an advanced period of his life he took an active part in every movement that promised to advance the welfare of his countrymen. He was scarcely less active in the promotion of popular education than in the anti-slavery movement. He was one of the most active and efficient supporters of the British and Foreign School Society till the acceptance of Government grants by the committee, for educational as well as building purposes, in 1847 obliged him to withdraw and transfer his sympathies to the Voluntary School Association. His intimacy with the Liberal statesmen of the day had no effect whatever in inducing him to hold aloof from outdoor movements with which they had no sympathy. At the call of civil and religious freedom he was always at his post. He was a member of the ancient Religious Liberty Society, with which the name of Wilks and other veterans is identified; subsequently, of the almost forgotten Religious Freedom Society; and lastly of Sir Culling Eardley's Voluntary Church Association. If there were a deputation to Government from the Three Denominations, or any other body, on Church-rates, or any other grievance, he was not only sure to be a member, but generally the spokesman. Mr. Burnet always, irrespective of circumstances, took part with advanced Dissenters. He was the first chairman at the Conference in 1843 at the Whittington Club (then the Crown and Anchor), at which the Anti-State-Church Association was formed, he was for many years a member of the committee, and went frequently as a deputation into the country to advocate its claims in public meetings. The Peace Society, the Anti-Slavery Society, the Aborigines Protection Society, found in him an equally warm and efficient advocate. Probably no man of recent times has been so entirely at the service of the public on any question that affected the rights of the people or the progress of humanity—few that have made more sacrifices of time and speech, and none that during a long course of years has been so uniformly popular as a platform speaker, and so irresistible as a "moderator" at public meetings.

With this active public life Mr. Burnet still found time to take an interest in the institutions connected with the Christian Church, and the denomination to which he belonged. He was for many years one of the committee of the Bible Society, a director of the London Missionary Society, an active promoter of the Irish Evangelical and the British and Foreign Sailors' Societies, and a frequent advocate of the claims of other and kindred institutions. In 1845 he was the chairman of the Congregational Union, and preached before that body at the autumnal meeting at Norwich in 1844. If Mr. Burnet was not so closely identified as many others with the Independent body, it was because he valued too much an independent position. Many of his brethren, who took some umbrage at his comparative isolation, always flew to him for counsel in time of difficulty. His recollections of bygone celebrities were vivid and interesting. Mr. Burnet knew Rowland Hill, was intimate with Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, and was not unfrequently in company with John Foster and Robert Hill. He was able also to render valuable help to the Rev. Mark Wilks in defraying the cost of his chapel in Paris.

Though Mr. Burnet was less popular as a preacher than as a public speaker, his pulpit ministrations were greatly appreciated by his attached church and congregation at Camberwell, among whom he laboured in unbroken harmony for more than thirty years. In the pulpit as on the platform he came to his work *con amore*. Every subject he took up was so well thought out in his own mind before expressing an opinion upon it, and his command of language was so ample, that he never had any difficulty in delivering his views, even at the shortest notice, on any subject to which his mind had been directed. Scripture he had closely studied, and while ready to express his views of what others had said and written, he brought his mental powers, all equally schooled, to bear upon his reading, and his expositions of the Bible were always clear, and generally carried conviction with them. His knowledge of Jewish history and their traditions greatly helped him. The study of the Word of God he ever deemed the most important work, and impressed this at all times on his people, and especially on the young, and Sabbath-school teachers. They were to read and think for themselves. The value he attached to it was shown in the opportunities, of which he availed himself in bringing the subject before his people. For many years he divided the Sabbath morning service, giving two expositions, one on a portion of the Old, the other on a portion of the New Testament. In this way he went through the whole Scriptures several times during his ministry. He also, for some years after coming to Camberwell, delivered a lecture on the Bible for an hour every Saturday morning, to which all were invited. He introduced and carried on among his people another means of instruction, chiefly of a Scriptural character, which he deemed as important and useful as his Sabbath instructions. The members of his congregation would invite their friends to tea, and from eight o'clock till ten the evening was devoted to conversation on any subject that might be introduced, a question on a passage of Scripture, or on the passing events of the day. When conversation on any particular topic had sufficed, another would be taken up. By this means many subjects referred to both in the pulpit and elsewhere would be fully considered, views connected, and ideas imparted exceedingly valuable, especially to the young people—Mr. Burnet's love of order and great moral influence confining the conversation so that all profit listen. The great variety of subjects in which he was well read, and the power he possessed of making what he read his own, enabled him to meet almost any question that might be put.

Mr. Burnet's vivacity, his genial humour, his habits of observation, and his stores of information on history, geology, and scientific subjects in general, made him also a most delightful companion whether in the parlour, or in travelling, and the pleasure was enhanced by the attention he always bestowed upon those with whom he journeyed, and his disregard of self. The very sight of his beaming and good-humoured countenance was refreshing not only to the public meeting, whose favour he was sure to win, but to friends who came in contact with him in public or private.

In 1852 his church and congregation resolved to erect a new place of worship as a substitute for the badly-situated and old-fashioned Mansion-house Chapel. The very elegant structure which now faces Camberwell-green, was completed in the following year at a cost of about 8,000*l*. Mr. Burnet left the entire arrangements to his people, declining in any way to interfere in the matter. He would not even become a trustee, as having always thought, he said, "that ministers had enough to do with spiritual matters in the Church." On this occasion the late Dr. Harris preached the opening sermon, and the Rev. T. Binney and other ministers took part in the service. In 1855, on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate, his church and congregation presented him with a purse of 500*l*. as a token of their affection and appreciation of his pastoral services. In Dec. 1860, in consequence of his advancing years, the Rev. J. Pillans was appointed co-pastor with Mr. Burnet, and has since discharged with much acceptance the duties of his position. He now succeeds his revered friend as the sole minister of Camberwell-green Chapel.

Mr. Burnet preached his last sermon on his seventy-third birthday. He was fully aware of the approach of death, and met it, as was to be expected, with calm, unwavering faith and cheerful hope. He dwelt on "the preciousness of Christ," the "better house above," the "eternal weight of glory," with Christian confidence and joy, while he spoke with deep humility of his own efforts in the cause of his Master.

The Executive Committee of the "Liberation Society"—of which Mr. Burnet was a member from the outset,—passed the following resolution at their last sitting:—"That, in recording the death of their honoured coadjutor the Rev. John Burnet, the committee desire to give expression to the deep feeling of regard with which they cherish the memory of one of the oldest, ablest, and most faithful exponents of the principles of this society. That they recall with admiration his public advocacy of those principles at a period long prior to the formation of the society; the alacrity with which he subsequently sought to further its aims, by services rendered in various parts of the kingdom; his invariable courtesy of demeanour towards those associated with him in public labour, and his geniality of temper in the conduct of public controversy. That the committee, in mourning the loss of another of the society's earliest friends, gratefully recognise as the effect of their efforts the growth of public opinion in favour of the society's views, and confidently believe that their example will stimulate the friends of ecclesiastical freedom to increasing and more successful exertion."

The Secretary of the society writes:—"Mr. Burnet possessed some qualities which only official persons can thoroughly appreciate. He had one peculiarity which puzzled and vexed for awhile those who were unacquainted with it—he never answered letters. But when the fact had been discovered, and requests for his services were personally conveyed to him, they were assented to with the utmost readiness. If it were in his power, he would at once promise to do what he was asked to do, without conjuring up imaginary, or dilating on real difficulties. If requested at the last moment to speak, he would not on that account decline, but would move, or second, or support a motion, just as he was wished, with a promptitude and an absence of fussiness which sometimes made his platform help invaluable. When he had entered into an

engagement, and received the requisite instructions, he needed no "whipping up" at the eleventh or twelfth hour. When having to meet him in some country town, I have sometimes been amused at the serenity of his look, as he turned up at the appointed place and hour, while others were fidgetting themselves with thoughts of missed railway trains, or forgotten directions. I have heard him say that he never once missed train, coach, or packet—no small boast for one who was in journeyings as oft as he was.

"Those who knew him longest must have stored up numerous incidents illustrative of his presence of mind, and his undisturbed good humour, amid circumstances calculated to ruffle and irritate most men, and, especially, his felicitous method of turning to account the events of the passing hour. I well remember a meeting held, in the earlier days of the 'Liberation Society,' in a town which I will not name, because its inhabitants have been well-behaved ever since. The presence of a few persons bent upon spoiling the meeting had the desired effect. Crackers were fired off, and missiles were thrown on the platform, and there was, in fact, an organized 'row.' It was my lot to breast the storm first, and when I looked round suggestively to him, in the hope that by cracking a timely joke, he would restore tranquillity, he was looking on with a face brimful of humour, evidently enjoying the lively scene. When *his* turn came to speak I was avenged; for the opposition would not let him get beyond the first sentence, and finished his speech-making, and the meeting, too, by turning off the gas; but, when lights were brought in, there was Mr. Burnet soothing a brace of affrighted ladies, who had rushed into his arms, and with as broad a grin on his face as though the whole affair was a diversion of the most exquisite sort. And then the next morning, when—determined not to be baffled—we held an adjourned meeting in the same room, with what an air of comic triumph did he tell the disturbers that 'they couldn't put out the sun,' and, at the close, praise them for having been such 'good boys' in the morning, after being such bad ones over night! A scene at another meeting at which Mr. Burnet was present made an equally strong impression on my mind. It was during the Southwark election (I think) at which Mr. Miall was a candidate, and in the course of the proceedings two men, who had been troublesome in the body of the room, were hustled on to the platform. Mr. Burnet subsequently spoke, and argued that the possession of the suffrage by the working classes would have an elevating effect upon them, and make them better citizens; and; in the course of a grave piece of reasoning on the point, he turned round to the unfortunate wights who had been extracted from the mob beneath, and, pointing to them, said, "Look at our two friends here—they were ill-behaved fellows while they were down below, but ever since they have been elevated up here they have behaved like gentlemen!" The suddenness and the appositeness of this stroke made it irresistible. The working men in the meeting, who before seemed to be quite astonished at a minister of religion talking politics to them in so intelligible and acceptable a fashion, now roared with delight, and even the two non-electors, thus unexpectedly made to point the speaker's moral, could not refuse to join in the explosion of laughter which followed.

"On another occasion Mr. Burnet's suasive powers were, as many will recollect, exercised with the happiest effect at the Triennial Conference (in 1853) at which it was proposed that the Anti-State-Church Association should assume another designation. The proposition was warmly resisted by some members of the Conference, and when the Conference adjourned for dinner some uneasiness prevailed as to the settlement of the question, and there were fears that the subsequent sittings would be unfavourably affected by a somewhat breezy opening. Mr. Burnet was called to the rescue by the business committee of the Conference, and took the helm as chairman at the evening sitting. The soothing influence of the delegates' dinner had, perhaps, something to do with the change, but a few happy sentences from Mr. Burnet set everything straight, and before he had been an hour in the chair the great question of the day had been satisfactorily settled."

DEATH OF EARL CANNING.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of Lord Canning, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The melancholy event happened yesterday morning. His lordship expired at a quarter past six a.m., at his residence in Grosvenor-square. Ever since his return from India, about two months ago, Lord Canning suffered from the change of climate, but at the early stage of his illness it was thought rest and care would soon restore his impaired health. However, notwithstanding the best medical skill and greatest care, Lord Canning gradually became worse day by day, and during the last forty-eight hours not the remotest hopes were held out by his medical advisers to his friends. His lordship rallied wonderfully on Monday evening, but only for a few hours.

Lord Canning was a follower of Sir R. Peel, and in 1841 filled successively the posts of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Subsequently he was Postmaster-General under Lord Aberdeen, which position he held from January, 1853, to July, 1855, when he was selected as successor to the late Marquis Dalhousie in the important post of Governor-General of India. The momentous events that occurred during his viceroyalty, as well as his ability and judgment in dealing with them, are fresh in the public recollection. On leaving Calcutta, after administering the affairs of India as Governor-General and as Viceroy for six years, he was loaded with such proofs of devotion from all classes of the people as no previous Governor-General had experienced.

Lord Canning received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament in April, 1859, for his eminent civil services during the mutiny. He was also made an extra civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of the approbation of his Sovereign; and in May, 1859, received a further mark of favour from her Majesty, being, by letters patent, created an earl. His lordship would, but for his premature death, have received one of the vacant Garters. His titles die with him, and the line of George Canning now survives only in Lady Clanricarde and her children.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Windsor on Saturday from his tour in the East. The Prince, with his party, arrived at Paris upon Wednesday afternoon, and proceeded to the British Embassy, where he remained as the guest of Lord Cowley. On Thursday, the Prince paid a private visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Fontainebleau. With his Royal Highness were the Earl of Cowley, Colonel Sir C. Phipps, K.C.B., and Major Teesdale and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, Equerries-in-Waiting. The Emperor met the Prince at the railway-station, and accompanied him to the chateau of Fontainebleau. His Royal Highness returned to Paris at half-past three o'clock. The Prince was prevented from crossing to Folkestone on Friday in consequence of the roughness of the weather.

On Sunday, the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley preached the sermon.

The following appears in the daily papers, probably by authority:—"Her Majesty the Queen, with the Royal family, will leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on Wednesday next. Her Majesty still applies herself indefatigably to the discharge of the duties of her high position, but it was not to be expected that her Majesty's overwhelming grief could admit of any mitigation. Her Majesty has daily driven in the neighbourhood of the Castle, but is not equal to much walking exercise, or to any exertion beyond the transaction of necessary business."

Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, the affianced husband of the Princess Alice, will return to England with his suite on the 28th inst., being the Saturday previous to the wedding, which takes place on the following Tuesday.

Her Majesty has kindly treated the children of the Great Park School, fifty boys and fifty girls, to the International Exhibition. These children are the sons and daughters of the keepers and labourers employed in Windsor Great Park, whom her Majesty clothes and educates at a school at Cumberland-lodge. The boys are dressed in shepherd's plaid, made by the poor people on the Queen's estates at Balmoral and Abergeldie, and made up at Windsor. The girls are clad in black and white gingham.

The Princess Alice will visit Switzerland with her husband in August next.

Prince Alfred was at Cherbourg on the 11th. The St. George was received with a salute of twenty-one guns.

Some of the Royal children have daily visited the International Exhibition during the week; their visits were concluded yesterday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

On Wednesday last, David Morgan Thomas, Esq., son of the Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says, Lord Lyons may be expected in London shortly on private business, as he has not been in England since the death of his father.

The Representatives of the Foreign Press, at present in London, were entertained on Saturday evening at a dinner given by the Savage Club. The American press was represented by Mr. Hall, of the *Boston Advertiser*. The speeches were in English, French, German, Swedish, and Danish.

Miscellaneous News.

THE IRISH SPECIAL COMMISSION. — LIMERICK, TUESDAY.—At twenty-five minutes past seven this evening the jury, after five minutes' deliberation, found Thomas Beckham guilty of the wilful murder of Francis Fitzgerald. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second grand flower show of this season took place at South Kensington on Wednesday, and the weather was, as usual on floral *fête* days, provokingly capricious. The gardens, however, between the heavy showers which followed at certain intervals, shone forth in all the beauty of fresh turf, gaily flowering beds, gushing fountains, noble walks and terraces, graceful statues, and yet more graceful humanity. As for the show it was as magnificent as could be desired.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF THE LATE DEBATE.—A Conservative demonstration took place at Maldon on Tuesday night on occasion of the Maldon Conservative Club dinner. Mr. Du Cane was the great speaker. After eulogising the conservative tendencies of the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," Mr. Du Cane lamented the unfortunate Conservative mishap of the preceding week. Every one, he said, was to blame. It was a mistake for the Conservatives to start a horse at all in that debate,—it was a still greater mistake to invite Mr. Walpole as jockey. It would have been well to "scratch" the Walpole amendment up to the last moment; it would have been well to push it and not desert it, to the general discredit of the party, after the debate had once begun. Mr. Du Cane, however, would not cry over spilt milk. He took distinctions which showed that he could not either identify himself as a Disraelite or a Walpolite, nor even as an independent Conservative admirer of Lord Palmerston.

THE CORONERSHIP OF MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Thomas H. Wakley having retired from the contest now going on for the coronership of Middlesex in consequence of the subdivision of the county, the number of medical candidates has increased to four, and the legal to six. Whatever divisions may exist amongst the lawyers, we trust that the medical profession may be united. It would be ruinous to the cause if its interest and power were divided amongst an excess of candidates. We trust, therefore, that before the day of election some arrangement may be made between those members of our profession who are in the field, so that only two should go to the poll, one in each district. If this were effected there is every reason to believe that they would be triumphant. Dr. Lankester should certainly be the person selected for the central district: he was the first to come forward, and has undoubtedly the most general support of the profession.—*Lancet*, June 14.

DR. KINKEL'S LECTURES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A "fit audience" last Thursday attended the last of Dr. Kinkel's admirable lectures given in the Palace. As an endeavour to make the rich treasures of the Palace educational, and to interpret the significance of its glorious courts, it has been a success. Not in the popular sense, but to the "fit audience" that for thirteen successive weeks have met there, these lectures have been a most delightful treat. The subject of this lecture was the origin and description of the different orders in architecture, and its connection with the "sister arts" of sculpture and painting. It need not be said that these topics were most philosophically treated, not at all tediously, the lecturer's quiet humour preventing all possibility of tedium. Notwithstanding all the difficulties with which this series of lectures has had to contend,—difficulties arising partly from the weather, almost every Thursday having been a wet one, but principally from the noise of the workmen preparing for the Handel Festival,—it is sincerely to be hoped that the directors of the Crystal Palace Company will repeat, at no distant period, this experiment of making the Palace educational as well as amusing. At the conclusion of a warmly-applauded lecture a hearty vote of thanks was moved, seconded, and carried with cheers to Dr. Kinkel; and, having attended all but one, we can honestly endorse the enthusiasm of his audience.

MEMORIAL TO DR. ANDREW REED.—Shortly after the demise of this eminent divine and philanthropist, a suggestion was made that a monument should be erected over his grave by the young men and women educated in the various orphan asylums of which he had been the founder. On application to his family, they very readily consented to yield to their foster-brethren (the children of their father's love and bounty) this privilege; and arrangements were in progress to this end, when a very pleasant incident occurred to alter the form of the project. Some members of the Board of Management of the London Orphan Asylum (the first of Dr. Reed's institutions but one from which conscientious differences had caused his retirement) heard of the proposal, and suggested that the chapel of the asylum at Clapton was the most suitable place for a memorial from such a source, and they most kindly offered to arrange for the erection of a tablet, if that should be desired. As all the promoters of the scheme, and all who had contributed were London Orphan Asylum ex-boys, this arrangement was gladly entered into. Mr. Felix Miller, the distinguished sculptor, himself an old London Orphan Asylum pupil, has undertaken the execution, in white marble, of an emblematical design for a tablet, in bas-relief, representing, in full length figures, a widow seated with two young children at her side, and Dr. Reed in the act of handing to the children, with one hand a book, and with the other bread—education and maintenance. The design and execution are thus confided to worthy hands. The expense will be considerable, but there will, doubtless, be no lack of funds for the purpose. London Orphan Asylum ex-boys who have not yet contributed, may deposit their subscriptions with Mr. Henry White, hon. sec., 5, Queen-street, Cheapside.—*City Press.*

WHA BEGUNE IT?—Dr. Ritchie, during the Voluntary controversy, was wont to relate an anecdote that may be applied to other cases. A countryman passing through a field was charged by a "putting bull." Instead, however, of running off, he managed to get hold of the animal's tail, and, holding on by one hand he belaboured the sides of his antagonist with a stout cudgel which he held in the other. This lasted for some time, till the bull fancied he had had enough of that sort of game, and becoming quiet, turned half round to the man and cried; "Boo-oo-ooh!" "Boo-oo-ooh, yersel'," was the reply, "wha begune it?"

Literature.

*MRS. H. WOOD'S NOVELS.**

To the novel-reading world a new writer is a great boon. Most of the old favourites have either worn out themselves or their admirers. Dickens is so universally voted a bore that his last work has not received that meed of approbation to which it is fairly entitled. Thackeray seems to be rapidly sinking. Sir Bulwer Lytton has rather mystified than pleased the public by that "Strange Story" of his, strange enough in itself, but stranger still as the successor of the "Caxton" series. Trollope has not recently produced anything that can sustain the impression of his ecclesiastical stories: and Mrs. Stowe has been doing something to disenchant a too admiring public. In the decline of these old reputations and the temporary silence of George Eliot and Wilkie Collins, there was room for another aspirant to fame; and Mrs. Henry Wood has entered the arena and secured for herself no small amount of favour. She has produced in the same season two works of considerably more than average merit, which, though they can hardly be said to have determined her position, afford indications of a power which, if well used, cannot fail to secure her a high place among the novelists of the day.

"East Lynne" was the first book by which our authoress became known to the general public. In an esoteric circle of philanthropists who swell the ranks of the United Kingdom Alliance, and regard the Permissive Bill as the only panacea for England's moral and social evils, she had previously acquired reputation by a prize Temperance tale, which was far superior to the somewhat dreary class of literature to which it belongs, but which had excited little attention in the outer world, and gave very faint promise of the talent the writer has since displayed. "East "Lynne," therefore, came on the reading public as a surprise, and by its freshness, its vigour of thought, and its abundance of exciting incident, soon achieved for itself an extensive popularity. The previous fame of the authoress in the restricted class for which she had written, secured it admission into houses where works of its order rarely enter, and the dulness of the season obtained for it a hearing from a more general audience. The book, therefore, became a fashion—the circulating libraries voted it a great success; reviewers proclaimed the rising of a new star above the literary horizon; and the writer reaped something more substantial than the laurels of fame in the harvest of new and larger editions. So strongly, indeed, has the tide of popularity set in, that it has been sufficient to float "The Channings," a tale which originally appeared in the pages of the "Quiver," and which, clever and powerful as it is, would scarcely have secured its present position but for the name of its fortunate predecessor.

It may appear somewhat captious to take exception to a verdict which has been so generally ratified; nor in truth are we inclined absolutely to dispute its justice. Without adopting the extravagant estimate of Mrs. Wood's enthusiastic admirers, we gladly admit that she is a woman of considerable genius. It is true that she does not exhibit that subtlety of analysis and skill in delineation which give such individuality to the characters in George Eliot's stories, and which constitute one of their principal charms. We do not feel that she has contributed a single addition to the gallery in which are hung such portraits as those of Mrs. Poyser, of Maggie and her aunts, or of Silas Marner, in many points the most original conception of the whole. Her power lies in another direction—perhaps it is not of so high an order, but it is genuine power still. Her strength lies in the construction of narrative rather than the portraiture of character. Possibly her tales belong too much to the "sensation" order; but it would be unfair to deny that the interest is well sustained, and the development of the plot worked out with great tact and ingenuity. To say that her plots are improbable is simply to urge an objection which might be advanced, with at least equal propriety, against the majority of novels. A writer of fiction has so very difficult a course to steer that he can hardly avoid both Scylla and Charybdis. If he draw his scenes from ordinary life, he is pronounced tame and spiritless; if he take a bolder flight, his story is rejected as unnatural and unlikely. Mrs. Wood has fallen into the last error much more in "East Lynne" than in "The Channings." The latter indeed is quite as natural as we could expect a tale of its kind to be; but the former, in several instances, violates our notions of the probable. The point, however, is one on which the experience of any careful and reflective observer would forbid him to speak dogmatically. It is impossible to hear the discussions among intelligent men on such questions without feeling how arbitrary is the standard of the *vraisemblable*, and how difficult it is to pronounce, except in cases so outrageous that they leave no room for difference of opinion.

We are the less inclined to dwell at great length upon such real or imaginary defects in "East Lynne," because they do not constitute our main objection to the book. The fundamental error is in the choice of a subject. It is very singular that our lady writers so often create needless difficulties for themselves by mistakes on this point. "Adam Bede," and still more "The Mill on the Floss," are egregious but not solitary illustrations of this error; and now Mrs. Wood follows in the same track. Even viewed from the artistic side, we doubt exceedingly the wisdom of making a woman's betrayal of the most sacred trust man can repose in her the subject of a work of fiction. The tone of a story constructed on such a basis must be tragic, and its effect on the mind can hardly be anything but unpleasant. We do not, indeed, believe that the novel should always be decked in the *couleur de rose*, and end in a fair bridal morning with its usual accompaniments; but we do feel that if it is to partake of the character of a tragedy it requires unusual art on the part of the writer to achieve success. "East Lynne" is not only a tragedy, but it is wrapped in shadows from the very beginning. In the opening chapters we are prepared for the sadder scenes to follow by most dismal forebodings, and our path is soon covered with clouds, which we feel must grow ever denser and darker. In the first chapter, while yet dazzled by the surpassing loveliness of the heroine to whom we are introduced, we are told—"Could "the fate that was to overtake his child have "been foreseen by the earl he would have struck "her down to death, in his love, as she stood "before him, rather than suffer her to enter "upon it," and a few pages afterwards—"Strange, strange that she should make the "acquaintance of those two men in the same "day, almost in the same hour; the two, of all "the human race, who were to exercise so "powerful an influence over her future life." Such anticipations tend, in our view, to diminish the effect of the catastrophe when it occurs, and throw a still more sombre shade over a narrative sufficiently gloomy in itself.

These are artistic blemishes, but we attach little importance to them in comparison with our objections to Mrs. Wood's ethical treatment of her subject. We are far from insinuating or supposing that she intends to present the crime of her heroine in a favourable light—on the contrary, we fully believe that it was her design so to represent it and its consequences as to excite against it that feeling of intense abhorrence which, doubtless, she cherishes herself. But, unfortunately, this result is not attained. Doubtless Lady Isabel blighted the happiness of her whole life, and so far her story may be regarded as a warning. But throughout the whole, the sympathy of the reader is with her. Her marvellous beauty and her early sorrows, the many circumstances which, despite her husband's devoted love, combined to embitter her married life, to destroy the happiness of home, and to sow seeds of jealousy and suspicion in her heart,—all serve to interest us on her behalf. On the contrary, however much we find to admire in her husband, there is little to love; and his conduct frequently kindles our indignation. His quiet submission to that miserable ogress, his sister, who was enough to nip in the bud the happiness of a dozen young wives—his blindness to the influence of her harsh and ungenial spirit on the woman he loved so well—his infatuation in reference to Captain Levison—often put our patience to a very severe test. But it is his conduct after his wife's fall which especially alienates us from him and excites a sympathy with the offender which we ought to cherish with the injured. The fact is, the story is so constructed as to give the impression that the Lady Isabel was a victim of circumstances, more sinned against than sinning.

All this is most unhealthy in its influence, and it is greatly to be regretted that a writer of such talent, and with so sincere a love of the right as Mrs. Wood evidently has, should have been betrayed into such an error. We can easily anticipate the excuses that may be made on her behalf, but do not care to examine them in detail, as we have no desire for a verdict unfavourable to her, but only for one condemnatory of the subject which she has here chosen. It is, in fact, next to impossible that it can be so treated as to be attended with any beneficial result, for, apart from all other considerations, the very familiarity with such a sin does almost insensibly tend to abate the feelings with which it is regarded. Sir Cresswell Cresswell's Court gives divorce-literature *usque ad nauseam*, and writers of fiction will best consult their own fame and the public good by cultivating some other field.

"The Channings" is a book of very different stamp, and one which we can heartily commend. If it has not all the force of "East Lynne" there is no deficiency of life-like, stirring narrative. Especially is there remarkable skill displayed in the preservation of the secret on which the tale hinges, until it suits the writer's purpose to disclose it, and this itself is quite sufficient to keep up the reader's attention. A severe criticism would find some faults, but taken altogether it is a very graphic and striking picture of schoolboy life, differing from others of its class by the introduction of the home element, which gives it great variety and interest. We have no space to dilate either on its merits or defects, but can only assure our readers that they will find it a very pleasant companion for the leisure hours of a summer-day. There are few who will not desire to meet Mrs. Wood again, in books which shall resemble "The Channings" rather than its more powerful but less pleasing companion.

* *East Lynne.* New Edition. 2 Vols. *The Channings.* 3 Vols. R. Bentley.

LONDON IN 1862.

The International Exhibition has created an occasion for the publication of new works on London, intended to exalt our metropolis in the eyes of strangers, to interpret to them its general features, and to guide them to its special sights. We are reading, week by week, the letters of foreigners to journals or friends at home, which greatly amuse us by their utter failure to grasp the fact—London. That they should not understand our feelings, or like our habits, or admire our climate, is not wonderful; that they should be unable to form any true conception of our great city of confused and contradictory things, and of its life so unlike that of continental cities, is less wonderful still, though infinitely more amusing in the surface mistake and absurdity to which it gives occasion. But how few of ourselves really lay hold of the facts that meet in the word "London"; or, treading its streets daily, conceive to ourselves the whole of which we form so inconsiderable a part. It is worth while to receive an intelligent new guide-book now and then, to revise our impressions of things around us.

Here we are in a city which stands on no less than a hundred and twenty-one square miles; where land has been sold at the rate of 900,000*l.* per acre:—in which seventeen hundred children are born every week, and a thousand persons die—of whom one in every six, notwithstanding all London's wealth, dies in some public charitable institution; and where, in the winter months, the relief of the poor costs 40,000*l.* a-week. This city has to be supplied with food: and within its own circle there are slaughtered annually two millions of animals—cattle, sheep, and pigs; besides forty thousand tons of meat killed in the country and forwarded by railway. Add to the butcher's bill, the fishmonger's, for five hundred million pounds of fish, with two millions of lobsters and crabs, and oysters a quarter of a million barrels. The poulterer charges against us six million head of game and domestic fowl. The milkman keeps in and near town some twenty thousand cows for us; and four million quarts are sent up by rail from the country. Thirteen thousand acres all round us are under cultivation for our vegetables; more than five thousand acres stocked with fruit trees, and two hundred acres growing strawberries alone. Of importations we will not go on to speak. We receive, however, no inconsiderable part of our daily food, through various indirect channels, from foreign sources. We will only look into London's cellar; where, passing by the wine-bins and all the spirituous liquors, we count nearly three million *barrels* of beer made by sixteen great breweries alone, to say nothing whatever of the deluges from small breweries, or of the ever-flowing streams from Burton. We should not wonder if the English and French navies could be floated, and have abundant scope for a fight, in some inland sea filled with the Londoner's annual supply of beer.

These, and facts like them, in vast numbers are well grouped in two books that have lately issued from the press. One of them is *Kelly's Post-office Guide to London in* 1862 (Kelly and Co: Simpkin and Co.), in which is presented something like a complete account of London, commencing with historic sketches of its rise and growth, gathering up a vast amount of statistical information respecting the wealth, commerce, habits, and social position of the Londoners of to-day, and pointing out and describing all that is worth seeing in the way of public buildings, monuments, art collections, museums, &c. These facts, figures, descriptions, and historical associations, if any, are excellently arranged in classes, according to subject:—thus, a few of the headings of chapters are, "Religion in London"—giving an account of cathedrals, churches, chapels, religious societies, &c.: "Poverty, Folly, and Crime in London," treating of Workhouses, Asylums, Police, Prisons, and Reformatories: while such titles as, "Official and Legal London," "Education, Literature, and Science in London," "Commerce of London," "Trades of London," "Amusements of London," speak for themselves. These are, however, only a few out of many. There is, of course, an excellent map. The enterprising publisher of the "Post-office Directory" has produced an excellent companion to that important book: and though

there are many minor inaccuracies and omissions, as might be expected, it is a really welcome, satisfactory, and valuable guide for the present season.

The other work to which we have referred is *London and its Environs: a Practical Guide: illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Views.* (Edinburgh and London: A. and C. Black.) Here again we have to praise the intelligence with which the writer has conceived his work, and the condensation with which he gives those facts which are necessary to the conception of the metropolis as a great whole. There is a grouping similar to that of the work previously noticed, of information and descriptions under separate heads; such as Palaces, Houses of Parliament and Courts, Cathedrals, Museums, Bridges, Clubs, Docks, Parks, and so on, until all London sights, common and uncommon, are duly chronicled. It is as good a book, taken altogether, as could be put in the hand of an entire stranger to London; will guide him in words few, plain, and definite; and will be very useful in supplying general information on such practical matters as Hotels, Lodgings, Dining-rooms, and the small things of daily life. But here, too, are small blunders and deficiencies, especially as to chapels and religious institutions.

We see that *Hardwicke's Shilling Handy-Book of London* has appeared in a new edition for the year. It is admirable in its way; very accurate; very, very brief, but telling just precisely what one principally wants to know; and very convenient for the pocket. It is also very prettily illustrated.

The Christian Visitor's Handbook to London (J. F. Shaw and Co.) gives very short and often insufficient notices of the various objects of interest, especially "religious and philanthropic": but is distinguished chiefly by its lists of churches and chapels, with the ministers and times of service—a sort of guidance which many visitors desire, and which general handbooks can hardly be expected to offer.

*CRAIK'S ENGLISH LITERATURE.**

This is an excellent book, and leaves us little to do besides recommending it. It does not to any considerable extent cover the same ground as the excellent "Lectures" to which, in a recent article, we called the attention of our readers, but is a consecutive history, not dry and technical, but full of life and appreciative sympathy, of a literature which, take it all in all, may perhaps fairly claim to be regarded as the most brilliant production of the human intellect. Our readers will remember that we have before now urged with some warmth the claims of this branch of study, and we do not know two books better calculated to further it than the Lectures we have referred to and the volume now before us.

We have said that Professor Craik's work is chiefly historical; but in treating of that problematical question in the history of the English language—How did Saxon become English? he has some valuable philological suggestions. The more generally prevalent view has been that it was by a gradual process, extending over two or three centuries, that a "synthetic" language was exchanged for an "analytic" one; that the change was that which, in the ordinary course of nature, transforms the more artificial and richly-inflected "ancient" language into one of the modern type. Mr. Craik, on the contrary, believes that the change was of a sudden and "convulsionary" character. "We have that language before "us distinctly," he argues, "for three or four centuries, "during which it is not pretended that there is to be "detected a trace of the operation of any such tendency "as is alleged. . . . . If, then, "the tendency suddenly developed itself, or "became active at a particular moment, that would "necessarily imply the operation of *a new external cause.*' He then goes on to show that that external cause could have been no other than the Norman Conquest, contemporary as it was with the change. That conquest extinguished the Saxon literature, and the literary form of the language could not but die with it. We believe it would be found true, as Mr. Craik argues, that in no country was the "light of its ancient literature ever "extinguished," and its language broken up and remade, except under the influence of a foreign conquest. Enough force is not thus, however, allowed, in our opinion, to the influence of one language upon another by direct contact. Let two languages be brought into collision, one of which abounds in inflexions like the Anglo-Saxon, and the other, like the Norman-French, has comparatively few, and those for the most part different: is not the inevitable consequence the sacrifice of a machinery which, in intercourse between the two peoples, cannot but be a source of difficulty and confusion? It may be a necessity to the Norman to learn what the Saxon calls his *town*, his *burgh*, his *sword*, or his *bow*—but, having done this much, he proceeds to apply to the words he has acquired the laws of his own language. He was accustomed to form his plurals in *s*; he treats the Saxon words in the same way, and, convenience being on his side, his mode gains ground, and becomes all but universal. Do we not follow precisely the same course in words which we adopt from a foreign language into our own?

Mr. Craik is very brief in dealing with the period prior to the Norman Conquest. British, that is, Celtic, literature may be set down at *nil* as far as this island is concerned; and the bloom-period of religion, philosophy, and letters, in the sister isle, admits of scarcely more than an allusion here. The Saxon part is also confined to a very few pages, but from the close of this period onward we have characteristic sketches of all authors, in poetry or prose, whose names can fairly be said to belong to the great muster-roll of the English "Temple "of Fame," with specimens judiciously chosen from their works.

We do not always agree with the author, especially in some of his more modern criticisms. In spite of all the unreality and affectation of which Byron was guilty, we cannot but hold the man who wrote "The Song of the "Greek Bard" a great poet, and we could have spared a page of Leigh Hunt or Crabbe to make room for it, or at least some extract from one who is now perhaps as much unduly depreciated as he was once overrated. Nor should we have chosen "The Lord of Burleigh," or the Ode on the Duke of Wellington, for our specimens of Tennyson, nor "The Child's Grave at Florence," full of pathos and of vigorous onward movement as it is, for our specimen of Mrs. Browning. We are glad, however, that amongst the extracts from that "greatest of "woman poets" is given that exquisite passage from "Aurora Leigh" which will be remembered as so full of tender appreciation of England. Our "ingenuous "youth" will, in these pages, be able to sip the nectar of genius prior to those deeper draughts to which they will thereby be led on, and will begin to form some idea how vast is the heritage of imagination and of thought to which they are born.

* *A Manual of English Literature and of the History of the English Language.* By Professor CRAIK, of Queen's College, Belfast. London: Griffin and Bohn.

Education in Ireland. By JAMES GODKIN. London: Saunders and Otley.

This is a handbook on the entire subject of education in Ireland. Mr. Godkin, we are informed, was the *Times* correspondent in Ireland, and he has evidently laboured conscientiously to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the perplexed question he deals with. The present volume "presents in a portable form," to quote the author's own words in his preface, "the substance of all "inquiries, commissions, and enactments, and of all that "has been done by the State and by religious bodies and "voluntary agencies in promoting the cause of education "in Ireland, up to April, 1862."

Mr. Godkin commences with a sketch of what Ireland once was, when it led the van in theological and philosophical thought, and furnished professors to the most famous universities of Europe, and when the "Island of "Saints" furnished a resort to such "both of noble and "of second rank in England," as wished to study theo-"logy and lead a stricter life." Then comes the sad story, just briefly touched upon here, of the overwhelming of this too isolated civilisation by swarming hordes of plundering Northmen and incessant and therefore barbarising war. From this time indeed down to the Stuarts and Cromwell, strife and bloodshed were uninterrupted; and we may well believe the words heard in vision by the holy Brigitta, how that "from that land the souls "fell down into hell, as thick as any hail showers." (Froude, vol. ii. 234.) We all know by what strong measures Cromwell hushed the tumult to stillness—which might have become peace by-and-bye, had it not been for the disadvantages under which he laboured, from his anomalous political position as holding the power by necessity and expediency rather than law, and thus fettered in the development of his wise instincts of government. Then comes the Protestant settlement, forming the climax of English injustice to Ireland, enforcing, as it did, those cruel, degrading, civil disabilities upon the vast majority of the population of Ireland. Mr. Godkin describes the working of those notorious "Charter-schools," established in 1733, and worked rather for the proselytising than the education of Ireland. These miserable "Do-the-Boys Halls"—for such they became—succeeded in little else besides aggravating the moral degradation of the class for which they were designed. Their Parliamentary grants were discontinued in 1832, though the society for the superintendence of them still possesses considerable funds—no doubt better administered under the wholesome influence of publicity and Parliamentary inquiry. He next gives an account of the endowed "Diocesan" schools, designed for the more wealthy and middle classes, possessing considerable revenues, and doubtless capable of being made far more influential in their beneficial effect upon those classes than they have hitherto been. Next come the "National Schools," founded in 1833, and designed to furnish a sound primary education, without directly religious teaching—under Government inspection and aid. These have been exposed to much obloquy and misrepresentation, by the ultra-Catholics on the one hand, and the ultra-Protestants on the other; but they have been on the whole exceedingly successful, and have secured the confidence of the great majority of both Catholic and Protestant parents. The only directly injurious effect of their being supported by Government mentioned by the author, is—what must always be the effect of a similar cause—that they have driven all private schools, good, bad, and indifferent, out of the field. This is a serious evil, and may result in worse by-and-bye. It may be no loss to have got a clearance of those notorious "hedge schools," kept by illiterate peasant teachers, and degrading education and all connected with it; but it cannot be denied that the extinction along with them of a large number of private schools, independent of all aids except their own efficiency and worth, was "a "serious detriment to the country." We are glad to see that Mr. Godkin, while a warm advocate of the claims of the "National" schools, freely and candidly admits this.

We are next furnished with an account of the doings of the "Church Education Society," founded in 1839, by such prelates, clergymen, and laymen, of the "Established Church," as were unable to join in the support of schools which made the reading of the Scriptures and religious instruction generally a voluntary thing, as was done by the National system. Archbishop Whately was a supporter of this society, and his name is enough to entitle it to respect. Even he, however, was induced subsequently to give his partial sanction to the "National" system, when there seemed no longer any hope of obtaining for what was, indeed, essentially a sectarian association aid from the Government. The funds, as well as numbers in attendance, of these schools have fallen off within the last few years, though they have still many warm supporters. The highest number of their scholars was 120,202 in 1848: in 1860 the total was under eighty thousand. Nor does this falling off appear to us a thing to be regretted; for the position taken by many of the friends of the society in religious matters was such as could not but be construed as hostile by Roman Catholics. The Presbyterians for some time stood aloof from the "National" system; but they have since given in their adhesion to it.

Some valuable information is also given respecting Roman Catholic education in Ireland, the Queen's Colleges, and Trinity College, Dublin. The author has added copious statistical and other information respecting the "National" system; which will be more accessible here than in the "Blue-books" from which he has disinterred them. This seems to us a book which ought to be in the hands of all who take an interest in Ireland.

"BOOKS WITH A MEANING."

This is the perhaps too-ambitious title of a series of books, issuing from a house that has done much and well for juvenile literature—that of Messrs. Hogg and Sons—and which promises to be well adapted to the requirements of the family circle. *Where do we get it, and how is it made?* by GEORGE DODD,—is a "familiar account "of the modes of supplying our every-day wants, com-"forts, and luxuries"; by an author who, in dealing with the Food of London, British Manufactures, and Curiosities of Industry, in other volumes, has proved himself to be able, perhaps better able than anyone else who writes, to tell us all we want to know about the sources of our food and drink, the materials of our clothing, our dwellings and their construction and furniture, our supply of fire and light, and the manufactures and arts most important to the comfort and adornment of our domestic life. The book condenses everything, and is at once intelligible, interesting, and valuable for family reference.——Another volume of the same series is, *The Wild Flowers, and Birds, and Insects of the Months;* by H. G. ADAMS. The author is not unknown for compilations in which natural facts are combined with a profusion of extracts from the poets, and a fair supply of verses of his own. There is something too much of mere manufacture in his books—a common-place structure, filled with borrowed beauty and treasures. But his acquaintance with all that poets have sung of nature, his considerable knowledge of natural history, and his general good taste and right feeling, have enabled him to produce a book that the young will read with pleasure. Its abundant and happy quotation, its fulness of the poetry of the months, will even compensate for a little unpleasant exuberance of style, and for the insufficiency of his descriptions and his practical hints. It is usual for books to pretend to "a meaning,"—though there are some without any. Mr. Adams's book is not entitled to be called a "book with a meaning" as its own very special distinction: but is good enough to pass, if the publishers, as may confidently be expected from them, keep their definite object in view, and follow up Mr. Dodd's good book with others having meaning no less practical, or no less thoughtful and beautiful than we are sure to have in the promised work by the author of "Little Estella."

First Lessons in Sanscrit Grammar. With an Introduction to the Hitopadésa. By Dr. BALLANTYNE. Second Edition. London: Madden.

This little work appears to us admirably adapted for its purpose, which is to beguile the pupil over initial difficulties—in Sanscrit, of a most formidable kind—and prepare him for the fuller and more elaborate grammars of Wilson, Bopp, and others. The plan is that which has now become so common in learning languages—of acquiring a little at a time and then using that little in the way of exercises. Perhaps the thorough student—at least, an adult—will still prefer first regularly to work his way through the Grammar; toiling patiently through its rich and elaborate forms: but to younger pupils at any rate we are sure the present work will be a boon. It would have increased its value if full paradigms were added, as well as the fragmentary forms which are given from time to time: for after all there is no dispensing with mechanical memory in such matters. We observe that no guidance is given as to the difference

in sound between the two sets of t-consonants in Sanscrit. Probably this is thought impracticable except by word of mouth. We are not aware whether attention has ever been called to the curious fact, that a variety of the dentals, and that produced by bringing the tongue see Bopp, Sans. Gr.) in contact with the palate, is found in Britain, at Aberdeen and in the neighbourhood. We should like to know whether the sounds so produced bear any analogy to the "Cerebrals" of Sanscrit. Now that Sanscrit is becoming extensively studied, we doubt not this little *brochure*, as the author modestly calls it, will meet with considerable acceptance.

THE PERIODICALS FOR JUNE.

(Continued.)

The *Art Journal* continues to supply exquisite illustrations of the choice contents of the Exhibition, and the catalogue, when completed, promises to be a superb memorial of the great event of 1862. The number is also studded with well-finished wood-cuts, amongst which those illustrating Roman ecclesiastical edifices are specially note-worthy. There is also a trenchant and not over-favourable criticism of the chief art exhibitions, including the Royal Academy. The line engravings for the month are Websters "Going to School" and Turner's highly-wrought and gorgeous ideal of "Ancient Rome."

A review of "Foreign Literature" is a new feature in the *Eclectic*, and though somewhat scanty will be welcome to many of its readers. "Edward Irving" and Carlyle's last volume of Frederick the Great, are congenial topics for the editor's lively pen, though we think he yields too easily to the fascinations of the Chelsea philosopher. The sketch of Irving is brilliant and very readable. Reviews of Mr. Stoughton's "Two Hundred Years Ago," and Dr. Angus's "Works of Thomas Adams," are the Bicentenary contributions of the month.—The *Christian Spectator*, besides the article noticed in our last number, has several papers of varied interest. It is a very superior number.

We have space for only a few words on the other periodicals that lie before us. *Good Words* seems still resolved, in the words of tradesmen's advertisements, to "defy competition." It has a paper by Miss Muloch on the "Exhibition," and articles by Principal Forbes, Alexander Smith, and Dr. M'Leod (the editor), besides the story of "Mistress and Maid," and numerous illustrations.—We can only once more praise the excellent illustrations, clear type, and happily selected topics of *The Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home*. The former of course gives a "View of the Exhibition." A "Sketch of the Crystal Palace Station on a Fetê-Day" is worthy of Doyle's pencil. The leading story in *The Leisure Hour* is from the pen of Mrs. Wood, the clever author of "East Lynne," the novel of the season. —A solitary number of the *National Magazine* has reached us, containing a photograph of "Balmoral." — The *Gardener's Weekly Magazine*, edited by S. Hibbert, Esq., is full of information on floriculture and the various flower-shows, and improves upon Admiral Fitzroy by prophesying the weather frather vaguely though) four days in advance.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Black's Guide to London. A. and C. Black.
English Literature and Language. By Professor Craik. Griffin, Bohn and Co.
First lessons in Sanskrit Grammar. Second Edition. By Dr. Ballantyne. James Madden.
Education in Ireland. By James Godkin. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
The Distressed Queen. By G. R. Clarke. J. H. and J. Parker.
Reminiscences of Rev. T. Hartwell Horne. Longman and Co.
Thoughts on Revelation. By J. McLeod Campbell. Macmillan.
Religio Chemici. By G. Wilson, F.R.S.E. Macmillan.
The Uses of Animals. By Dr. Lankester. R. Hardwicke.
Fathers of the Wesley Family. By W. Beal. W. Freeman.
Lord Bacon's Bible Thoughts. Oliphant and Co.
Across the Carpathians. Macmillan and Co.
Dr. Wardlaw's Posthumous Works. Vol. VIII. Fullarton.
Memorials of John Venning. By T. S. Henderson. Knight.
Illustrated Books with a Meaning, for Young Readers:—
Vol. 1. Where do we get it, &c.
Vol. 2. The Wild Flowers, Birds, and Insects, &c. Hogg.
The Papal Criminal History. By Dr. Beggi.
The Quiver. Vol. I. Cassell.
Howe's Works. Vol. I. Religious Tract Society.
Dr. Davidson's Introduction to Old Testament. Vol. I. Williams and Norgate.
Commentary on Book of Job. By Rev. A. B. Davidson, M.A. Williams and Norgate.
Baptism—the Covenant and the Family. Rev. P. Wolff. Vol. I. Trübner.
Switzerland—How to see it for Ten Guineas. By Henry Gase. Kent and Co.
Mother's Lessons of Kindness to Animals. S. W. Partridge. Kent and Co.
Gravenhurst. By the Author of "Thorndale." Blackwoods.
Grammar of the New Testament. By T. S. Green, M.A. Bagster and Sons.
Passing Events Improved. Rev. F. Ferguson, M.A. Ward
Popular Examination of some of Essays and Reviews. By same Author. Ditto.
The Mystery of the Incarnation. By James Usher. Nisbet.
Sermons preached at Reading. By W. Romanis, M.A. Macmillan and Co.
The Luggie, and other Poems. By David Gray. Ditto.
The Shepherd of Grove Hall. A Story of 1662. Snow.
The Psalmist. Edited by V. Novello. New Edition. Haddon.
Dresser's Development of Ornamental Art in International Exhibition. Day and Son.
Our Convict Systems. By Rev. W. Clay, M.A. Macmillan.
Remarks on Presbyterianism. By a Colonial Churchman. Blackwood and Sons.
Great Missionaries. By Dr. Thomson. Nelson.
Bibliotheca Sacra. Trübner.
Kitto's Cyclopædia—Bea to Che. A. and C. Black.
Kelly's Guide to London. Kelly and Co.
MINOR PUBLICATIONS:—
Cattle Management—The Drunkard's Death—Bible Readers' Help—Church of Christ—Never Give Up—Independency in Dublin of the Olden Time—The Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren—Christian Visitors' Handbook to London—Gospel Letters.

Gleanings.

"Barren Honour," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," which has appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, will shortly be published in two volumes.

Mr. W. Torrens M'Cullagh announces a book upon the Life and Times of SirJames Graham.

A Review of the Financial Policy of England, from 1842 to 1862, for some time promised by Sir Stafford Northcote, may be expected in the course of the present month.

Early in July, Mr. A. W. Bennett will publish the first part, to be continued quarterly, of a work on human astronomy, by Dr. Le Vergeur D'Orsan, illustrated on photographs on a scale hitherto unprecedented, entitled "Our Satellite: A Complete Selenography According to the Present State of Science."

Who is the most liberal man?—The grocer: because he gives almost everything a weigh.

The foundations for the new Foreign-office in Downing-street were commenced last week.

The amount received in London up to Wednesday for the Albert Memorial was 50,250*l*.

A church in connection with the English Establishment is about to be erected in Naples.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia is expected in Brussels next month, *en route* to visit the Exhibition.

Canaries, thrushes, skylarks, pheasants, blackbirds, starlings, partridges, and quails are now flying wild all over the colony of Victoria, in Australia.

M. Thalberg has commenced a series of morning performances on the pianoforte at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The tide of foreign visitors to the Exhibition has fairly set in. They are coming over from the continent at the rate, it is said, of 60,000 a week.

In the course of last week the death of a widow was registered at Liverpool at the advanced age of 108 years.

A skeleton having been discovered at the Bowbridge, Leicester, some of the antiquarians assert the remains are those of Richard III.

The following advertisement appeared lately in an Irish paper:—"To Let—the upper part of a cellar—to a small family rent low. P.S. Privilege on the pavement for a pig."

TEST FOR POISONOUS PAPER-HANGINGS.—Common spirits of hartshorn is a very sure and easy test for arsenic. On application, the beautiful but dangerous green turns to a decided blue.

London is just now in the full tide of an unprecedented success. A season so bright in attraction, so abounding in festivity, has not been known to living men.—*Athenæum.*

At Constantinople the Sultan presented the Prince of Wales with a magnificent *narghileh* which he (the Prince) had smoked. It is gorgeously chased and thickly diamond-studded—its estimated value being nearly 3,000*l*.

In the American department of the Exhibition, the latest Yankee invention is exhibited in the shape of a mechanical "cow-milker," which does the work more effectually than the neatest-handed Phyllis, and doubles the ordinary process in results.

Dr. Mead was once assailed in a pamphlet by Dr. Woodward. The doctors met: a fight ensued with swords. Mead disarmed his adversary, and ordered him to beg for his life. "Never," said Woodward; "never till I am your patient!"

We understand that Sir Joseph Paxton is about to construct at Passy, near Paris, for the Emperor of the French, a new Crystal Palace of such dimensions that ours at Sydenham would sink into insignificance if placed beside it.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Said Pacha drinks nothing but Nile water. A great many air-tight cases filled with that fluid have lately arrived at Toulon, and been forwarded to England for his use. The Viceroy also receives supplies of rice, coffee, and tobacco from his own Egyptian tradesmen.

A missionary in the Chinese waters having distributed several copies of the Ten Commandments on shore, they were sent back the next day with the request that they be distributed among the French and English; "for," said the Chinese, "the tracts contain admirable doctrines, and these people evidently much need them."

A CANDID OPINION.—In January died at Windsor, very suddenly, from an attack of gout in the stomach, the Earl of Rosslyn, better known as Lord Chancellor Loughborough. Connected with his death there is a curious story which Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell have already told. It seems that when the tidings were brought to Windsor Castle, the King (George III.) himself examined the messenger. He inquired again and again whether it might not be a false report. "Are you quite sure," he repeated, "that Lord Rosslyn is really dead?" When assured that the fact was certainly so, and that there could be no mistake about it, his Majesty felt free to exclaim, "Then he has not left a greater knave than him in my dominions!" —*Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Earl Stanhope.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL.—June 6, at Great Driffield, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Mitchell of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WHITE—LEE.—June 4, at the Congregational Chapel, Teignmouth, by the Rev. J. H. Bowhay, John White, Esq., of Warkleigh, North Devon, to Miss Lee, of Holland-villa, East Teignmouth.

TOON—AUGHT.—June 5, at the Independent Chapel, Atherstone, by the Rev. R. Massey, Mr. Jabez Toon, of Dudley, to Miss Aught, of Atherstone.

PIGOTT—GILES.—June 5, at Battersea Chapel, by the Rev. J. E. Giles, assisted by the Rev. I. M. Soule, the Rev. Henry R. Pigott, missionary elect to Ceylon, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. J. E. Giles, of London.

FALLOWS—STAFFORD.—June 6, at Hatherlow Chapel, by the Rev. W. Urwick, James, son of Mr. James Fallows, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Stafford, both of Bredbury.

DICKSON—KNOWLSON.—June 7, at the Independent Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Henry Dixon, of Sale, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Knowlson, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne and Southport.

WARD—KERSHAW.—June 7, at the Independent Chapel, Littlemore, Glossop, by the Rev. T. Atkin, John, second son of the late Rev. John Ward, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, to Harriett Anne, only daughter of the late John Kershaw, Esq., of the Hurst, Glossop.

PERRY—BROWN—June 9, at the Independent Chapel, Atherstone, by the Rev. R. Massie, Mr. William Perry, to Miss Bertha Brown, both of Polesworth, Warwickshire.

McDOUGALL—STUTTERD.—June 7, at the Baptist Chapel, Banbury, by the Rev. W. T. Henderson, Mr. William McDougall, of Wigan, to Miss Ellen Stutterd, of Banbury.

MASSEY—SHEARD.—June 10, at the Particular Baptist Chapel, Rochdale-road, Manchester, by the Rev. B. Taylor, Mr. John Massey, Deansgate, to Miss Mary Ann Sheard, of Cheetham, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheard, of Hulme.

BROOKS—CONOLLY.—June 10, at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Manchester, by the Rev. Professor Dick, George, son of the late Mr. James Joddrell Brooks, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Conolly, all of Stockport.

CARRINGTON—BURGESS.—June 12, at the Chapel-in-the Field, Norwich, by the Rev. P. Colborne, Alfred, son of Mr. John Carrington, Holkham, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. John Burgess, of Norwich.

NORTH—BARNET.—June 12, at the Independent Chapel, South Cave, by the Rev. J. Menzies, uncle to the bride, Mr. George North, ironfounder, Wolverhampton, to Margaret Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William H. Barnet, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

HAUXWELL—GREEN.—June 12, at Salem Chapel, Otley, by the Rev. T. Hutton, Mr. John Hauxwell, of Lawnceburgh, Indiana, North America, to Hannah, second daughter of Mr. John Green, of the former place.

BRADY—CHIPCHASE.—June 13, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Cotherstone, Mr. Charles Brady, of Barnaley, to Hannah, daughter of the late John Chipchase, Esq., of Lathbury, Cotherstone, near Barnard Castle.

DEATHS.

ROLPH.—March 30, at New York, Mr. John Rolph, the youngest son of Mr. George Rolph, formerly of Billericay, in Essex, aged sixty-two years. He had resided in New York about twenty-five years, where he was much respected. He has left five daughters in America, all married and comfortably settled.

CAMPBELL.—June 4, at Ballynagard House, Londonderry, William Campbell, Esq., in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Campbell was a deacon of the Independent church, and a sincere and earnest Christian. His loss will be keenly felt, not only by his large family, but by the church of which he was a principal supporter, and by the denomination at large. His uprightness of character, kindliness of disposition, and generous hospitality endeared him to all who had the privilege of knowing him. Though catholic in his sentiments, he was a zealous opponent of State-Churchism. His illness was protracted, but faith sustained him, and through all and to the last he was kept in "perfect peace."

BURNET.—June 10, at his residence, Camberwell, the Rev. John Burnet, aged seventy-four.

MILLARD.—June 15, at 4, Dover-place, New Kent-road, Ernest William, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., aged thirteen years.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, June 11.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£28,888,515	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion	14,238,515
		Silver Bullion	—
	£28,888,515		£28,888,515

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,034,751
Rest	3,120,773	Other Securities ..	20,261,741
Public Deposits	8,825,516	Notes	8,195,250
Other Deposits	13,150,662	Gold & Silver Coin	797,885
Seven Day and other Bills	630,376		
	£40,292,327		£40,292,327

June 12, 1862. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

At the International Exhibition, in Class 2, there is shown by Mr. Waters, of 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, a preparation of that valuable stimulant, Quinine, in the form of wine. Dr. Hassall, as well as the "Lancet" newspaper, report highly of its merits. Copies of numerous medical and other testimonials are forwarded on application to Mr. Waters, who, in order that "Quinine Wine" shall be available to all classes, has arranged for its sale by Grocers, Chemists, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 30s. per dozen quarts.—London Paper.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—PRICELESS HEALTH.—In most human arts there are a thousand ways of going wrong to one of going right. The right way to preserve or restore health is to keep the blood pure and the corporeal functions regular. These objects are quickly and fully maintained by Holloway's Balsamic Pills, which purge from the system all morbid matters before they have caused any serious derangements; or if mischief have been already produced, they arrest its progress and repair its devastations. This is the only rational treatment, ever safe—always effective. When the spirits flag, when the nerves fail in their duty, when the appetite is capricious, and the digestion is at fault, these admirable Pills will readily reorganise the disordered actions.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, June 16.

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was very small, but supplies of foreign grain was moderate. Owing to the heavy rain of last week the trade has become more active, and English wheat is 2s per quarter dearer from Monday last. English wheat is held for the same improvement, but the weather being fine to-day, the sales were not large; 1s per quarter was freely paid. Flour was in fair request, at at advance of 6d per barrel on the rates of Monday last. Beans and peas were unchanged in value. Barley realised last week's rates. Of oats we have liberal arrivals. The trade was firm, and prices were rather higher. We have large arrivals for orders on the coast. Wheat and Indian corn are 1s per quarter dearer than the prices of last week. Barley is firm, without alteration in price.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, Islington, Monday, June 16.

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, and the whole of it found buyers at full prices. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate as to number, but good, though not to say very prime as to quality. Prime Scots, crosses, and shorthorns, moved off freely, and in some instances the quotations had an upward tendency, the former breed having realised 4s 8d per 8lbs., otherwise the beef trade was inactive at last Monday's currency. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, comprised 1,800 Scots, crosses, and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire, 150 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; and from Scotland, 300 Scots and crosses. For the time of year the show of sheep was moderately extensive; but really prime Downs and half-breds were not quite so numerous. Those breeds commanded a steady enquiry at extreme rates, the top figure for mutton being 5s per 8lbs; but heavy sheep moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Prime lambs were scarce, and in good request, at very full prices; otherwise the lamb trade was in a sluggish state at the late decline in value. About 300 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves were in moderate supply, and moved off steadily, at Thursday's currency, namely, from 4s to 6s per 8lbs. We have to report less firmness in the demand for pigs. In prices, however, very little change took place.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 0	to 3 2	Prime Southdown	4 10	to 5 0
Second quality	3 4	3 8	Lambs	5 4	7 6
Prime large oxen.	3 10	4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 0	4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8	4 10	Prime small	4 8	5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8	3 10	Large hogs	3 10	4 4
Second quality	4 0	4 4	Neat sm. porkers	4 6	4 10
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6	4 8			

Suckling calves, 10s to 24s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 16.

Only moderate supplies of each kind of meat have been on sale at these markets, to-day. The trade generally rules firm, and prices are well supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10	to 3 0	Small pork	4 8	to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 2	3 4	Inf. mutton	3 8	4 0
Prime large do.	3 6	3 10	Middling ditto	4 2	4 4
Do. small do.	4 0	4 2	Prime ditto	4 6	4 8
Large pork	4 0	4 6	Veal	3 10	4 8

Lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, Tuesday, June 17.

Tea.—There has been a moderate business transacted to-day in the private market, and prices have been well supported for good and fine descriptions.

Sugar.—The market has been dull, and no sales of importance have taken place for export descriptions. Good grocery qualities for home consumption, however, have supported former prices; and no material alteration can be recorded in the refined market quotations.

Coffee.—During the last few days the business done was rather dull; there is, however, a fair demand for Native Ceylon at late prices.

Rice.—There has been a fair amount of business recorded in this market for the better descriptions of East India, and prices have shown an upward tendency.

Saltpetre.—Business has been exceedingly inactive in this market, and for all descriptions prices have not varied to any material extent.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,454 firkins butter, and 2,192 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 14,035 casks butter, 547 bales and 811 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter during the week has slightly increased, chiefly for the finest mild brands, which at the close of the week an advance of 2s per cwt was experienced, say 96s to 98s on board, 9ss to 100s landed. Foreign met a steady sale, best Dutch 94s to 96s. The bacon market ruled very firm, the finest Waterford being most inquired for, which, at the close of the week, brought an advance of 1s per cwt.; and business transacted at 71s on board for shipment.

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, June 16.—Old potatoes at these markets are in moderate supply and slow request, as follows:—York Flukes 210s to 240s, York Rocks 120s to 140s, and Caps 100s to 120s per ton. The show of new potatoes is seasonably extensive, and the demand for them rules steady, at from 12s to 16s per cwt. The quotations for new foreign potatoes, of which a large import has taken place, is from 10s to 14s per cwt. Last week's arrivals from abroad were, 9,603 baskets from Rotterdam, 5,552 baskets from Dunkirk, 51 baskets from Antwerp, 17 from Boulogne, 5from Hambro', 181 from Guernsey, and 2,251 boxes from Lisbon.

WOOL, Monday, June 16.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Down and half-bred qualities of wool, at full prices, but the demand for other kinds is trifling. The new clip being very extensive, is expected to have some influence upon prices, more especially as nearly 100,000 bales of foreign and colonial wool will be offered at the next public sales. The supply on offer now is about 60,000 bales.

SEEDS, Monday, June 16.—There is very little business passing in the seed market, and values of all descriptions remain unchanged. There has been some inquiry for American cloverseed to hold over, but very little now offers. We have no change to notice in the quotations. Canaryseed was in good supply, with a moderate sale at somewhat higher prices. Tares go off for feeding purposes at late prices.

OIL, Monday, June 16.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 39s per cwt on the spot. Rape is a slow sale, at 48s for foreign refined, and 46s for brown. Cocoanut is very firm, and fine Cochin is worth 54s per cwt. Palm, however, is dull, at 40s to 42s per cwt. For fish oils transactions are of a very limited character. American spirits of turpentine are now worth 73s 6d to 74s; French do. 72s. Resin is very firm, and common American is held at from 13s 9d to 14s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, June 16.—Market dull at the rates of last day. Hettons 16s 9d, South Hettons 16s 9d, Stewarts 16s 6d, Hartlepool 16s, Wharncliffe 14s 6d, Hetton Lyons 14s 6d, Reepin Grange 15s 3d, Hartleys 14s 6d Tanfield 13s 3d, Wylam 15s. Fresh arrivals 29, leftfrom last day 28.—Total 57.

TALLOW, Monday, June 16.—The tallow trade is firm, and prices have further advanced compared with Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 46s 9d per cwt on the spot; and at 48s 9d for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 4½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

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RICHARD NELSON respectfully invites the attention of LADIES requiring MOURNING ATTIRE to the above Establishment. After many years' experience in this exclusive department, he possesses peculiar advantages in the Purchase of Mourning Goods, and is careful in selecting sterling fabrics; his aim being to provide a Superior Class of Apparel at a strictly moderate rate of charge. Experienced Assistants sent to any distance with Samples or Stock.

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KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.
Table Knives, per doz.	14 0	16 0	19 0	23 0	25	29	33
Dessert ditto ,,	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	20	23	28
Carvers, Joint, per pair	4 6	5 6	6 6	7 6	8	9	11

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS. The best manufacture, well finished, strongly plated. Every article stamped with our mark, and guaranteed.

	FIDDLE.		REEDED.		KING'S.		LILY.
	Second qulity.	Best	Second	Best	Second	Best	Best
Per Dozen.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Table Spoons	33	40	44	58	54	66	58
Table Forks	31	38	44	56	54	64	56
Dessert Forks	23	29	32	40	37	46	40
Dessert Spoons	24	30	32	42	37	48	42
Tea Spoons	14 6	18	22	26	26	32	26

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"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, "the Sun," (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 26, 1835,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Size ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	4 14 6	6 18 6	9 16 6

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	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
The Complete Suit	52 0	63 0	and	85 0
Morning Coats	25 0	30 0	and	45 0
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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

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This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

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Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

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Mr. Michael Hamel, Shirt Finisher, Levere Lodge, Neilston, by Glasgow, writes:—"I have used Briggs' Starch nearly two years, and I find its quality superior to all other starches in the kingdom."

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HOOPER'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED LIQUID ANNATTO, for colouring cheese and butter, produces a beautiful golden tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole dairy of cheese or butter alike. It immediately incorporates with the cream, and is warranted to be a pure liquid of the Vegetable Annatto, and perfectly innocuous. This highly-prized article is also extensively used for dying silk ribbons, handkerchiefs, cotton, linen, wood, leather, and many other articles. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 5s., by all Grocers and Druggists in the cheese-making and butter-making districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

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Mr. Day, stationer, Wincanton, writes:—"A customer of mine bought a Penny Packet of your Poisoned Wheat, and laid it in his cheese loft, where he found twenty dead mice two days afterwards. He also placed a portion on the floor of his dwelling-house, and the next morning he found eight mice dead, and four the following morning."

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